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THE MAGAZINE FOR COACHES, TRAINERS, OFFICIALS AND FANS

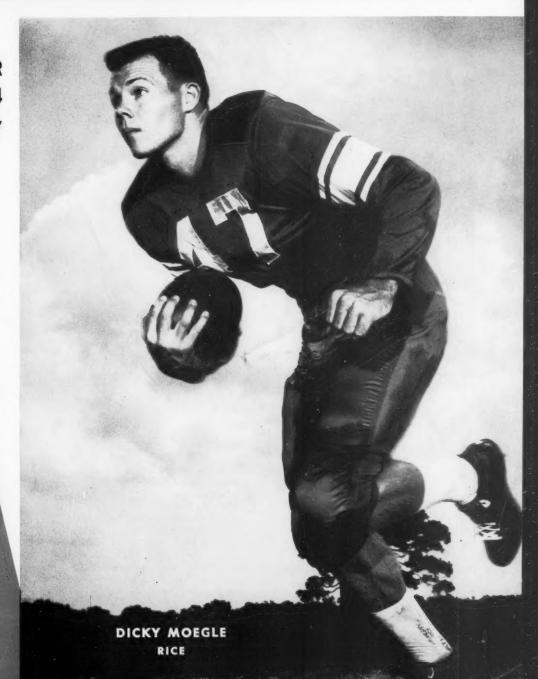
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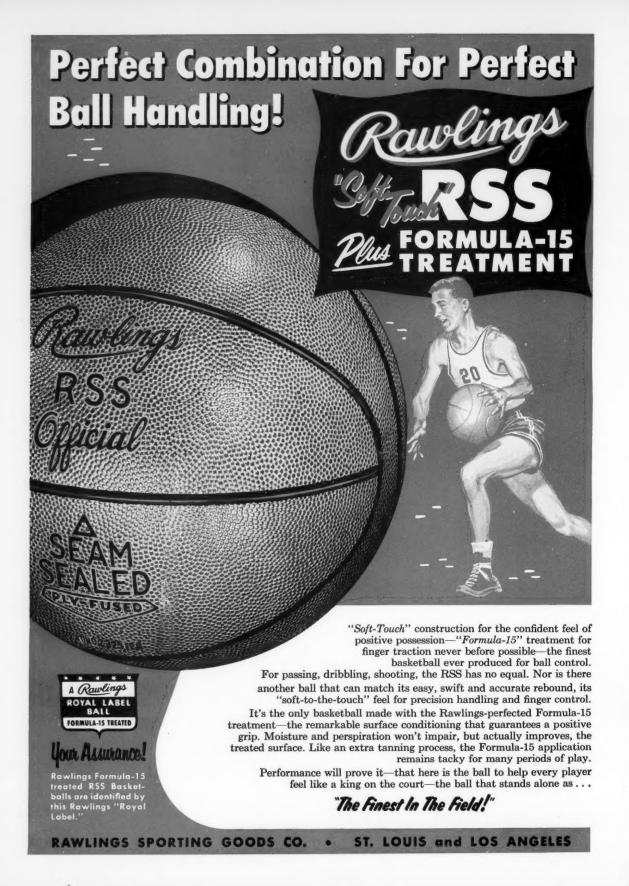
Volume XVII Number 2

Campus
Close-Up:

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

Columbus, Ohio







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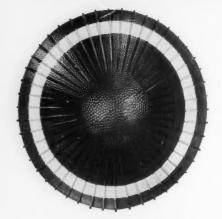


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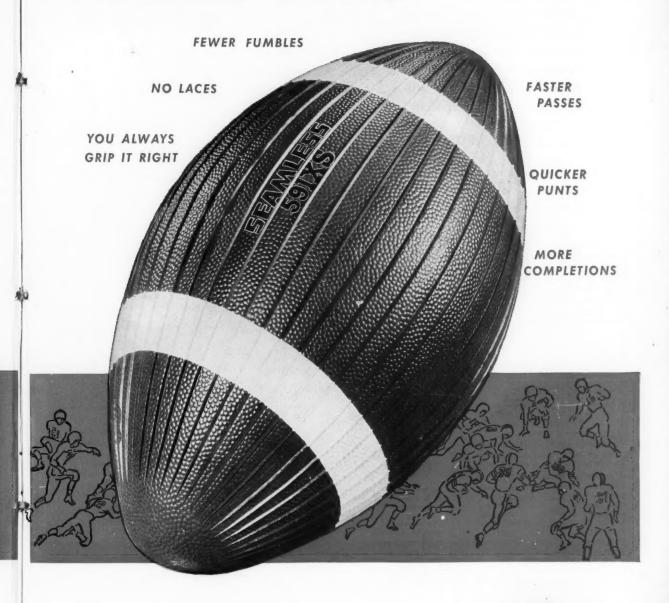


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The Magazine for Coaches, Trainers, Officials and Fans

CONTENTS

TECHNICAL ARTICLES	Page
PASSING FROM SPLIT T — By Don Faurot	14
LINEMEN ON PASSING DEFENSE — By Bill Murray	16
WIN ON THE JUMP — By Harry J. Meisel	20
RELAXING THE QUARTERBACK — By Covington McMillan	22
REBOUND TO WIN - By H. Lester Hooker, Jr.	24
QUARTERBACK GENERALSHIP — By John Cherberg	26
THE HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETE — By James Pressley	
THE KICKING GAME — By Phil Dickens	42
FOOTBALL RULES QUESTIONS — By H. V. Porter	51

	THE COLUMNISTS	
Page		Page
9	JACK HORNER — The Atlantic Coast	. 50
12	JOHN R. THOMSON The Missouri Valley	. 52
28	IRVING T. MARSH — The East	58
30	STAN LAMBERT — The Southwest	. 50
38	TOM SILER — The Southeast	. 5
40	GEORGE H. ALLEN — The Pacific Coast	59
44		
46	DURRELL "QUIG" NIELSEN — Rocky Mountains States	. 60
	9 12 28 30 35 38 39 40 44	Page 9 JACK HORNER — The Atlantic Coast 12 JOHN R. THOMSON — The Missouri Valley 28 IRVING T. MARSH — The East 30 STAN LAMBERT — The Southwest 38 TOM SILER — The Southeast 39 40 GEORGE H. ALLEN — The Pacific Coast

FRONT COVER

DICKY MOEGLE, Rice Institute

(Sketch on Page 53)

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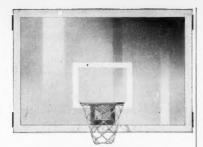
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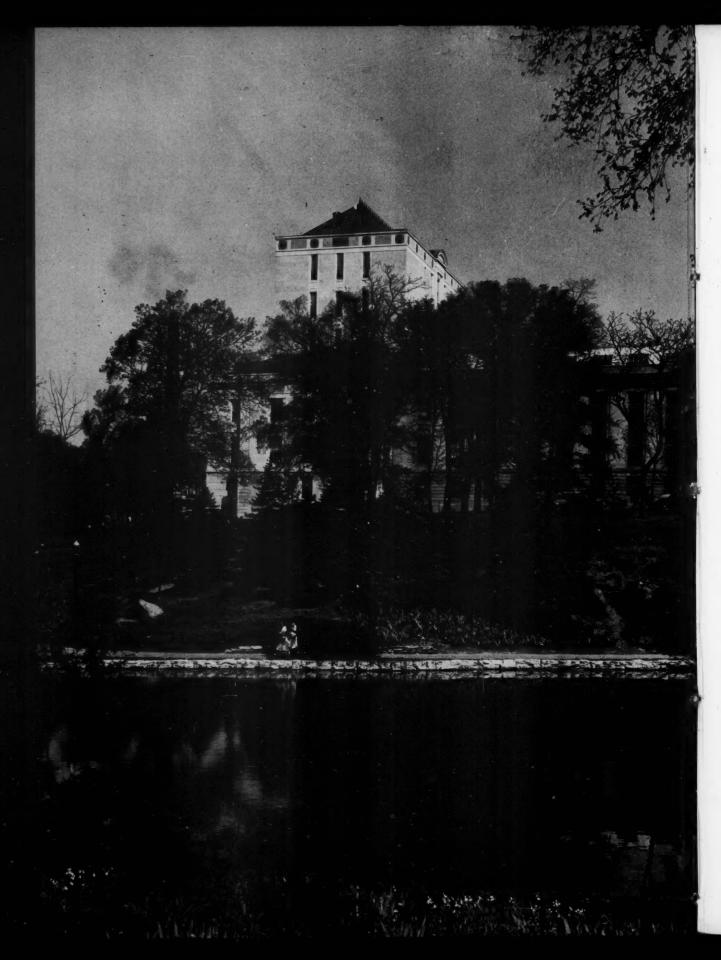
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CAMPUS CLOSE-UP

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

Columbus, Ohio

By W. E. SNYPP

FROM A HUMBLE BEGINNING in 1873 of 17 students, educated and housed in a single building, the Ohio State University has become one of the nation's leading educational institutions. The University has enjoyed remarkable growth as it now ranks fourth among all state universities in the nation and fifth among universities of all kinds in full-time enrollment. In addition to its extensive undergraduate program, Ohio State is now a nationally recognized center for research and graduate work. Over 97,000 degrees have been granted to students spread throughout the world.

The history of the University is packed with drama. Even the site of the school was in doubt, as various Ohio communities made determined efforts to secure the proposed new educational institution. It was largely through the persistent efforts of Joseph Sullivan, a native of Columbus, and Franklin County generosity, that the Ohio Legislature, on the fifth ballot, selected a plot of land on Neil Farm to be the site of the new Ohio college.

Columbus was then a city of 35,000 and extended north only slightly past Union Station. The site was chosen because "it was far enough removed from the city of Columbus that the study habits of the young men could not be interfered with by contact with city life." The school was first known as the Ohio Agriculture and Mechanical College, but five years later, the name was changed to The Ohio State University.

There are now more than 90 departments of instruction, divided among ten colleges, a graduate school and nine special schools. The ten colleges are: Agriculture, Arts and Sciences, Commerce and Administration, Dentistry, Education, Engineering, Law, Medicine, Pharmacy and Veterinary Medicine. The special schools are those of Architecture, Home Economics, Journalism, Nursing, Optometry, Social Administration, Aviation, Music and Fine and Applied Arts

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY has a campus of 2,188 acres, including 400 acres east of the Olentangy River, comprising the campus proper. West of the river are found a modern 1,000-acre farm, a 400-acre airport and two golf courses.

There are now over 100 modern buildings and the total value of the Ohio State plant is \$70,000,000.

Mirror Lake with the library and new tower in background.

Perhaps the two "show places" are the beautiful ultra-modern Student Union Building, opened in the fall of 1951 and erected at a cost of more than \$4,000,000, and the magnificent Health Center, which comprises nine buildings, five of which have been constructed since 1948 at a cost of \$18,257,000.

From an inauspicious beginning enrollment of 17 in 1873, the student body swelled to 25,403 in the autumn of 1947.

The University is currently engaged in a vigorous building program. The major projects under way include an enormous dormitory expansion, a new Law College, a basketball arena, a television station, recitation classroom buildings, and complete relocation of the Colleges of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine west of the Olentangy River.

THE OHIO STADIUM

During Ohio State University's athletic infancy, old Ohio Field, with its 12,000 capacity, was adequate to accommodate the football crowds. But, as the University expanded, and the popularity of the sport grew, it became painfully inadequate. Movement for a larger stadium began in 1913 when Ohio State joined the Western Conference and the pressure mounted in

(Continued on page 10)
Ohio State Stadium



COACH AND ATHLETE . OCTOBER, 1954



Ohio State University Golf Clubhouse is charming and functional.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

(Continued from page 9)

1916 and 1917 when the Buckeyes won Big Ten championships. The stadium campaign was waged in 1920 and construction began in August, 1921. A crowd of 71,385 witnessed the dedication on October 21, 1922, at the Michigan-Ohio State game.

Thus, the giant horseshoe-shaped structure, envisioned in 1915 by the late Professor Thomas E. French and nurtured and encouraged by the late L. W. St. John, Director of Athletics, became a reality.

Through the years, improvements have been made, increasing its capacity to 78,677. The stadium has 56 stairways, including 12 ramps feeding 112 aisles. Eighty-one exits make it possible to clear the stadium in seven minutes.

The spacious modern Ohio Stadium press box was completed in 1950 at a cost of \$250,000. It provides modern accommodations for the press, radio and photographers; also, a lunchroom, cafeteria style, with tables accommodating 40 people. The press box seats 124 people and the press and radio booths boost the total capacity to 300.

OHIO STATE MARCHING BAND

ONE OF THE SPECIAL FEATURES of Ohio State University's football games is the 120-piece Marching Band, directed by Professor Jack Evans. The nationally-known Buckeye band has appeared from coast to coast and never has failed to win rave notices in the press and radio. Its distinctive, pistonlike step and flawless execution of

formations have won the Ohio State band the title "All-American Marching Band."

The band stepped off toward its present place as an "All-American" football accessory when it first used formations on old Ohio Field in 1921. The first maneuvers were rather simple compared to present standards. The band just walked into a "O-H-I-O" to the beat of drums. But soon the craze for band formations was sweeping the country.

Elvin F. Donaldson, who played solo cornet, originated the first Ohio State figures, and three years later devised the first floating formations used by the Buckeyes. Floating formations proved to be a big improvement. Instead of returning to a solid block or line, after finishing a figure, the band moved from one formation directly into the next. This technique now has been widely adopted.

During the 1929-1939 period, Director Eugene Weigel introduced the famous "script Ohio," which has the band pacing threadlike through the letters of O-H-I-O.

In 1947, Director Manley R. Whitcomb put the basses and drums in the middle, making it the only reversible marching band in the nation. It sounds the same on both sides of the stadium, and can reverse direction without interfering with the quality of the music. Whitcomb also introduced the pictorial technique with appropriate song script and the impressive ribbon outline.

ATHLETICS

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY ATHLETIC DEPARTMENT maintains supervision over all intercollegiate and intramural athletics at the University. The administration is under the supervision of Rich-

At left: Ohio State's modern press facilities offer unexcelled accommodations to the working press.

At right: The Ohio State Stadium filled to capacity for a Big Ten contest.



ard C. Larkins. The control of intercollegiate athletics at Ohio State is vested in the Athletic Board, composed of five faculty members, two alumni, and two students.

Richard C. Larkins, an Ohio State alumnus, was appointed Athletic Director in 1946 to succeed the late L. W. St. John. Larkins was an outstanding athlete at Ohio State. He played tackle on the Buckeye teams of 1928, 1929 and 1930 and was a regular guard on the basketball team for three seasons. As a senior, he received Ohio State University's Big Ten medal for combined excellency in scholarship and athletics.

Larkins is active in NCAA and Western Conference affairs. He is the Chairman of the Big Ten Athletic Directors and has served on several important conference committees. He recently was designated Official NCAA Representative on the 1956 Olympic Committee.

The head coaches of the varsity sports are as follows: W. W. Hayes, Football; Floyd S. Stahl, Basketball; Marty Karow, Baseball; L. N. Snyder, Track; Robert Kepler, Golf; Howard Knuttgen, Lacrosse; Michael Peppe, Swimming; Herman Wirthwein, Tennis; Casey L. Fredericks, Wrestling; Joseph Hewlett, Gymnastics; Robert Kaplan, Fencing; Howard Knuttgen, Soccer, and Ernest R. Biggs is Head Trainer.

W. W. "Woody" Hayes is serving his fourth season as head football coach at Ohio State. Playing tough schedules, his three-year record is 16 victories, 9 defeats and 2 ties.

Hayes is a 1935 graduate of Denison University. He played tackle for three years and was an outfielder in baseball. He began his coaching career as assist-



The Ohio State Men's Gymnasium and Natatorium

ant at Mingo Junction, Ohio, in 1936. The following year he moved to New Philadelphia for a four-year tenure. Following his naval service during the war, he went to Denison University as head football coach for three years; then to Miami University for two years. His 1950 Miami powerhouse won eight of nine games and climaxed the season with a 34 to 21 Salad Bowl victory over Arizona State.

Assistant football coaches include Lyal Clark, Ernest R. Godfrey, Harry L. Strobel, Esco Sarkkinen, Doyt L. Perry, Gene Fekete, William Hess and William O'Hara.

Ohio State's extensive intercollegiate program, which includes 14 sports, is well-organized and administered by a capable staff. Here is a striking example of how big-time athletics can be administered without losing its proper perspective in the college curriculum.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY Columbus, Ohio

CONFERENCE — Big Ten

COLORS - Scarlet and gray

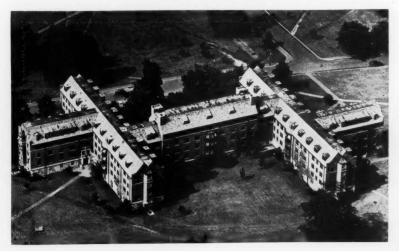
NICKNAME — Buckeyes ENROLLMENT — 19,650

STADIUM CAPACITY - 78.677

INTERCOLLEGIATE SPORTS — Football, basketball, baseball, track, soccer, cross country, wrestling, swimming, tennis, golf, fencing, lacrosse, gymnastics.

INTRAMURAL SPORTS — Basketball, bowling, golf, archery, touch football, volley ball, wrestling, track, tennis, swimming, badminton, weight-lifting, squash racket, fencing, hand ball and softball.

Baker Hall, Women's Dormitory



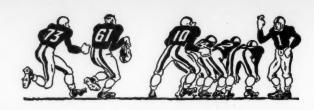
Ohio State Drum Major James E. Bodman leads the 120-piece Marching Band to the flag pole in Ohio Stadium.



COACH AND ATHLETE . OCTOBER, 1954



THE HUDDLE



By DWIGHT KEITH

Business Ethics for School

"The purest treasure mortal times afford is spotless reputation."

The "school business" presents a problem to many business firms. This statement, no doubt, is surprising to the great majority of high schools and colleges throughout the nation, since the majority of the schools do conduct their affairs on an ethical and business-like basis. However, there are enough that fall in the other classification to cause concern in the minds of many whose business it is to sell and service the schools. There are two types of cases.

First is the case of the school that overbuys. It goes the limit without regard to anticipated receipts based on previous years. The school is honest and means well, but when gate receipts come short, due to bad weather, weak schedule, etc., there is not enough money in the treasury to pay the bills. The usual procedure seems to be to pay as far as the money will go, with the sporting goods dealer waiting at the end of the line. The school seems to take advantage of the fact that the local sporting goods dealer is a good fellow, civic-minded and a booster of his school. He will wait more patiently than the other creditors, they reason. They apparently don't realize that the dealer has to pay the manufacturer for the equipment and if the schools are not prompt with their payment, he has to borrow money at the bank to meet his obligations to the manufacturer.

The second type case is more vicious and more in-

excusable. In fact, there is no excuse for it. This is the case where the local dealer equips the high school team and expects to be paid during or at the close of the season. However, gate receipts are short and the dealer is put off until the following year. When the next year rolls around, the school has changed coaches or principals, or both. The dealer calls on the new administrator and reminds him of the indebtedness brought over from the previous year. The administrator agrees that the equipment was bought, and has not been paid for. "But," he says, "that is not my obligation. That was purchased by the man who preceded me. You will have to collect from him." If the dealer tries to collect from the coach or principal who purchased it, he will be told that it is not his equipment; that it was bought for the school and that the equipment was left at his former school. The new coach and principal at his former school will continue to use the equipment until it is worn out, but will refuse to pay. In this case, the dealer suffers a complete loss on the bill of goods which he sold to that school.

This is a problem which is giving sporting goods dealers severe headaches, and is stigmatizing the high school administration. We are happy that "Case Two" is not typical, but it is happening often enough to lead many dealers to believe that it is typical. The Board of Education of every school system should regulate the handling of its school accounts in a manner that the sellers are protected. It would, at the same time, protect the reputation of the school and its administrators.

(Continued on page 13)

COACH & ATHLETE

Official Publication

GEORGIA ATHLETIC COACHES ASSOCIATION
GEORGIA FOOTBALL OFFICIALS ASSOCIATION
SOUTHERN FOOTBALL OFFICIALS ASSOCIATION
ALABAMA HIGH SCHOOL COACHES ASSOCIATION
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NORTH CEAROLINA COACHES ASSOCIATION
LOUISIANA HIGH SCHOOL COACHES ASSOCIATION
MID-SOUTH ASSOCIATION OF INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS
SOUTHERN CONFERENCE TRAINERS ASSN.
SOUTHERN GYMNASTICS LEAGUE
GULF STATES CONFERENCE
SOUTHEASTERN SPORTING GOODS MARKET
SOUTHEASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE WRESTLING ASSN.

GA. AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION

DWIGHT KEITH, Editor and Publisher

The Magazine for Coaches, Trainers, Officials and Fans

COACH & ATHLETE Provides:

- (1) **Technical Articles** A professional aid to coaches, officials and trainers.
- (2) Feature Stories on High Schools and Colleges Of great interest to administrators, alumni and friends of the school.
- (3) Sports Summaries Providing an authoritative record source for high school and college conferences.
- (4) Miscellaneous Feature Material Appealing to sports fans as well as coaches, officials and players.

COACH & ATHLETE Advocates:

- (1) Fair play
- (2) Clean speech
- (3) Sound scholarship
- (4) Well-rounded athletic programs
- (5) Administrative control of athletic policies
- (6) Christian principles
- (7) School patronage of local dealers
- (8) High standard of sportsmanship and ethics by coaches, players, officials and fans.

HUDDLE (Continued from page 12) EXTRA POINTS

THE THIRTY RULE: Smart people sometimes do strange things. The college presidents of Southeastern Conference colleges will legislate the conference into the athletic cellar if given time. The "thirty rule" provides that a school can only certify thirty eligible players each fall. No provision is made for drop-outs due to injury or scholastic failure. Under this plan, the game will become a "closed corporation," with a very limited number of boys being privileged to participate. The rule was invoked by a few schools that tried to "hog the crop" each season. They would sign up more players than they intended to keep. After looking them over for a few weeks, they would manage, one way or another, to drop the less desirable players. This practice could have been stopped by a rule requiring the college to keep a boy on at least a one-half scholarship during his four years in school.

TORN JERSEYS: More schools are following the trend to fragile jerseys for grid players. Two thoughts are back of this practice. They allow air to get to the player's body and are, therefore, cooler. They also permit the ball carrier to "tear" loose from a would-be tackler, leaving him only a handful of shirt to show for his effort. The idea is not new. It was employed by "Shorty" Doyal at Boys High School back in the early '30's. Some of the sporting goods dealers are worried about their reputation and would like to have the word passed on to the public that the coaches

"asked for them." There seems to be no objection to the practice, provided they don't go to the extremes in their search for "tear away" material. If carried too far, the game will be marred by too many time-outs for jersey changes. People covering the game and the fans will also find some difficulty in keeping up with personnel with their numbers changing frequently.

A NOTE OF SADNESS: We were saddened at the news of the death of Thomas Fitz Lutz, head trainer at the University of North Carolina. Lutz served as head trainer at the University of Georgia from 1938 through the 1946 season. He then served as trainer for the Baltimore professional football team before going to the University of North Carolina.

Lutz was one of the best trainers in the profession, a high-type gentleman and a credit to the game. He will be missed on the Southern sports scene.

BOOKS, FOR COACHES AND FANS: Athletic Directors Handbook, by John Harold Griffin. This book tells how to conduct events, handle the public, organize help, keep records, press relations and all other important details connected with athletics. Full of "down-to-earth" practical ideas. Published by School-Aid Company, Danville, Illinois. Price, \$4.75.

Yardgainer Football Record and Score Book, by Warren G. and Norman G. Smith. An easy-to-keep record book of (Continued on page 37)

ELIGIBILITY RULES—

Eastern College Athletic Conference

(Editor's Note: Watch future issues for rules governing eligibility in other conferences throughout the nation.)

According to Eastern College Athletic Conference Rules of Eligibility:

You must be a duly matriculated day student regularly studying for a degree. No "special" student shall be eligible.

You ARE Ineligible to represent a member college in intercollegiate competition at any time except during the period of five consecutive years which begins on the date of your first matriculation at any university, college or junior college. (An exception may be made for you if you are a veteran or draftee.)

You ARE Ineligible to represent any member college in intercollegiate competition if you have been awarded a baccalaurate degree or its equivalent even though the actual award of the degree is postponed.

You May Represent a member college in any one sport

(a) For only one freshman year(b) For only three varsity years.

Participation However Brief in any freshman competition or in any varsity, junior varsity, or lightweight competition in any college year will cause that year to count as one of the allotted years of competition in that sport.

You Will Risk Loss of Eligibility if you compete on any team other than a team of your own institution.

You Will Be Ineligible if you participate in ANY outside athletic competition or activity without specific advance permission from your Director of Athletics.

You Will Be Ineligible (in case you have played basketball as a member of any collegiate team) if you engage in outside basketball competition except with a camp or home town playground team for which special advance permission must be obtained from your Director of Athletics.

You Will Be Ineligible if you permit the use of your name or picture in commercial advertising.

You Will Be Ineligible if you receive payment or accept a gift or loan for playing, coaching, officiating, or teaching in any sport.

You Will Be Ineligible if you sign a contract with a professional team even though you receive no payment therefor.
You Will Be Ineligible if you receive expenses from a pro-

fessional team.

You Will Risk Loss of Eligibility if you practice or try out with a professional team even though you receive no expenses or payment therefor.

You Will Risk Loss of Eligibility if you play in any sport with a professional team or with professional players.

You Will Risk Loss of Eligibility if you are paid to write a sports article in a periodical other than one of your institution.

You Will Risk Loss of Eligibility if you receive compensation for a radio or TV appearance.

You Will Risk Loss of Eligibility if you accept an award which does not comply with certain specifications as to value, type, and source.

You Will Be Ineligible if you participate in an athletic contest under a false or assumed name,

You Will Be Ineligible for boxing if you participate in a public boxing contest not conducted under intercollegiate or interscholastic auspices.

You Will Be Ineligible for boxing if you box against a professional.

You Will Be Ineligible (in case you have played ice hockey in a foreign country) if you fail to provide your Director of Athletics with sworn certification of your amateur status.

The above items suggest some of the commonly recurring cases in which students become ineligible through ignorance of the rules of the Eastern College Athletic Conference. The purpose of this notice is to caution students interested in athletic competition regarding some of the situations in which they may unwittingly become involved and to inform them that ignorance of the rules does not make them any less binding. As is indicated in the wording of the above statements, exceptions to some of the cases mentioned are occasionally possible. If any of the situations described concern you, please refer your questions directly to your Director of Athletics for clarification or interpretation.

ASA S. BUSHNELL, Commissioner

PASSING FROM SPLIT "T"

By DON FAUROT

Head Football Coach, University of Missouri

THE SPLIT OR SLIDING T OFFENSE is regarded primarily as a rushing offense, but in reality its aerial game can be diversified and effective.

Any one of three backs may do the passing in the Split T's scheme of things—with the pitch-out and running passes available as a strong auxiliary weapon. At Missouri, we "throw" the halfbacks more than most of the top Split T teams in the country. Some of the leading exponents of Split T football — Oklahoma and Maryland for example—use the forward pass sparingly.

In modern-day football, however, the pass must be an integral part of any team's offensive system. Seldom can one team hope to overpower all comers, with the variety of defenses prevalent today. It's often necessary to resort to finesse—and the airways are a means to this end.

In the Split T offense, it's possible to incorporate any T-formation pass whenever a team's personnel fits the situation. Our Missouri passing game was implemented last season, for example, by the inclusion of "roll-out" passes—where the quarterback takes the snap, rolls out either left to right, and tosses the ball.

Missouri exploited the forward pass to the greatest degree in the 1951 season when our aerial offense was second only to Loyola of Los Angeles in the nation. Operating from the Split T and Spread formations that year, we averaged 176 yards per game through the air. Incidentally, our two leading receivers that season were our starting halfbacks.

Generally, we feel that any football team must be equipped to use three types of passes. These are: (1) Behind the defense; (2). In front of the defense, and (3). Decoy passes.

Any pass thrown behind the defense usually is called when the other team least expects a long toss, and when the defenders are playing at normal position in the secondary, or tighter than normal.

A good passing threat behind the defense will serve to discourage opposing halfbacks from coming up too fast on running plays. Here, the pitchout running pass also serves a purpose because it is thrown behind the linebackers if they're playing too tight or running through the line—thus leaving the "flats" unprotected. Short, buck



Coach Faurot, Dean of Big Seven football coaches, is now in his 17th season at the University of Missouri. He played fullback at Missouri in the mid-twenties, weighing only 150 pounds. He also played varsity basketball and baseball. After graduating in 1925, he remained as freshman coach for one year while completing requirements for his M. A. degree. He then coached at Kirksville State Teachers College where his teams compiled a 63-13-3 record and won 7 conference championships.

He has been at Missouri since 1935 except for the war years of 1943-45 when he coached Iowa Naval Pre-Flight and Jacksonville Naval Air Station teams. He has won 92, lost 60 and tied 8 at Missouri and his all-time coaching record is 149-69-11. His Missouri teams have won the Conference title three times and have played in four post-season bowl games.

Faurot innovated the popular Split T formation at Missouri in 1941 and is author of "Secrets of the Split T," book on football. He is past president of the Football Coaches' Association of America.

passes, and passes from running fakes often are used.

Passes in front of the defense have a greater chance for success in long yardage situations when the defensive secondary is playing loose. On these throws, we like to rely on the hook, sideline or delayed passes.

Decoy passes simply are those where an eligible pass receiver pulls the defensive player out of position, permitting another teammate to move into the unguarded zone and catch the ball.

In any passing attack, there are actually just four requirements which must be observed by the chucker. He must have control, judgment, good faking and split vision. Control, of course, refers to accuracy, coupled with the ability to throw a ball his receivers can handle.

Any passing game should be worked out systematically on the practice field. Individual patterns are practiced first, then passes to a skeleton team (backs and ends), and finally a full team scrimmage.

A delicate instrument, the forward pass demands that a team use keen judgment at all times. Any one pass play can be the turning point of a close game.

Running passes fit smoothly into the basic sequence of Split T plays, and are more difficult to cover because of their deceptiveness. The running pass does attack nine-man box defenses effectively because of the threat of the end-run.

In summing up, it should be stated that passing from the Split or Sliding T formation is just as easy as from the conventional Bears T alignment.

If any coach feels that the wide spacing of linemen in the Split T makes pass blocking more difficult to execute, the splits in the line can be narrowed.

Our theory is that the Split T's acknowledged power on the ground should make the passing arm much more effective, since so many coaches have come to a nine-man front in an effort to jam up the Split T's running attack.

Then the only alternative is to pass, and the Split T's aerial repertoire is, in our book, formidable enough to get the job done.

NOTE: For illustrations refer to Faurot's book, "Secrets of the Split T Formation. . . ."

 See—Fig. 66
 pg. 180.

 Fig. 82
 pg. 203.

 Fig. 72
 pg. 186.

 Fig. 90
 pg. 213.

WTIP OFFI

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LOS ANGELES

LINEMEN ON PASS DEFENSE

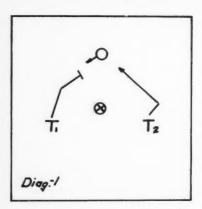
By BILL MURRAY

Head Football Coach, Duke University

We have tried something at our place which we haven't fully developed, but I will try to explain the idea. We have had some success with this and I hope you can exploit it further.

Anything that tends to make you believe that we are not interested in aggressive rushing of the passer is in reverse to what I am trying to get across. If, in trying to think in this direction, you lose aggressive rushing of the passer, then I have failed to get across the point.

In beginning, I think we ought to take a few fundamentals. First, our linemen. Their first objective, of course, is to stop the run. As they charge, their second thought must be to protect against the quick pass.



T (1) Gets in front of passer.

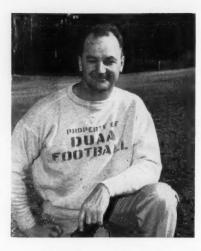
T (2) Rushes full speed to get back of passer.

Third, an idea that we have tried a little. We say to the linemen if the passer turns and indicates the direction he is going to make the pass, you are to straighten up so that you can interfere with the throwing of the short pass. The man on the side away from the indication has no such responsibility.

It is his job to rush in on the back of the passer and let him have it with all he has.

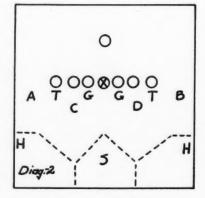
To develop the idea further, I will diagram a passer and a loose six defense.

In pass defense we think the first three men to be concerned about are



Coach Bill Murray has brought Duke two conference championships in three years. His lifetime record, compiled at Winston-Salem Children's Home, University of Delaware and at Duke, is 138 wins, 33 defeats, and 7 ties.

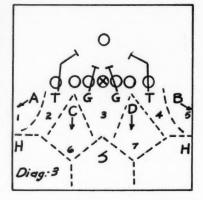
Murray was a great athlete, both at Rocky Mount, North Carolina, High School and at Duke University, where he was All-Southern halfback. He is chairman of the NCAA Coaches Association Committee on Ethics. His own high standards of sportsmanship have won many friends and admirers.



the deep three men. We find that our safety can cover an area as shown. Quick passes thrown in front he can't get to, unless he neglects his deep duty The left halfback has an area, as diagrammed, to protect. He can't protect a quick one inside. We have the same thing for the right half.

Now it is up to the eight men that do not play the deep positions to protect the other areas.

In Maneuver No. 1 we make our line backers responsible for areas (6-7). The ends are responsible for the areas at either side, (1-5).



To try further to get the thought across, there is a spot # 3, from this defensive maneuver that we cannot cover with the seven men who drop back and so we, theoretically at least, make the two guards responsible for the quick short pass to that area. As they rush the passer it is their job to make the passer overthrow # 3.

If the indication is in direction (2), we try to make the left tackle responsible for that spot. (2). Of course the other tackle is responsible for spot (4). I will say again that some of this is theory. We have not exploited it fully. It is an idea you may attempt to work out.

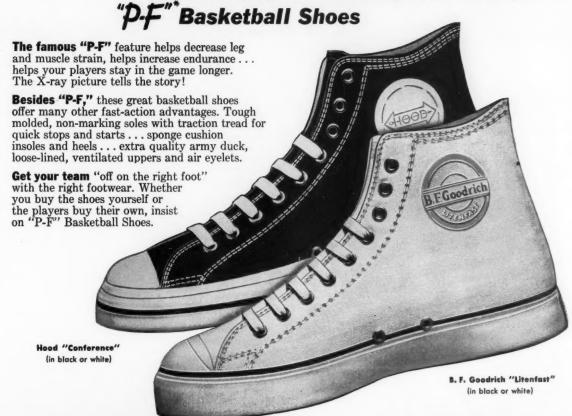
Of course, we vary this considerably and there are times when we want to get more rushing. We tell the right end, and for this purpose we will call him "A" and the other end "B"—we tell "A" that if he is called on to rush and as he goes into rush, the passer indicates in his direction, it is his primary job to protect with his hands the spot that he just vacated.

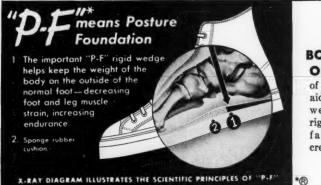
In other words, either rushing or (Continued on page 48)

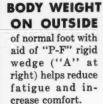


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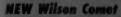
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WIN ON THE JUMP

By HARRY J. MEISEL

Basketball Coach, Boone High School, Orlando, Fla.

A LTHOUGH there is little difference between the rules of basketball today and the original rules, the elimination of the center jump has probably had more effect on the game than any other change. This is not a plea for a return to the center jump, since the majority of players, coaches, fans and rule makers are satisfied with the game as it is today. Rather it is a plea for coaches to stress the importance of the jump ball, which has been greatly neglected since the rule abolishing the center jump after a score was installed.

Let's take a look at the importance of jump ball situations. Very few coaches realize the point dividends, theoretical and real, paid the team controlling jump balls. In addition to the center jump at the beginning of every quarter, extra period, and following a double foul, there are anywhere from six to twelve jump balls in the average high school game resulting from held ball and out-ofbounds situations. Here are twelve or more golden opportunities to gain possession of the ball; twelve additional opportunities to score. Even if the team controlling the jump does not score, it is preventing the opposition from





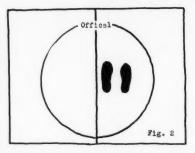


Coach Meisel is a graduate of Stetson University and holds a master's degree in physical education from Columbia University. In his two years at Boone High School, his teams have won 33 games and lost 17.

scoring by possession and is thereby stopping a possible loss of points. If a team is hitting only 25 per cent of its shots this will mean at least six more points in the course of a game. These points could easily be the difference between victory and defeat in half a dozen games during the season.

The winning or losing of six games certainly ought to merit the attention of all coaches, but few take time during the season to practice this important fundamental. The time spent on the proper development of jumping form is of great value since there is considerable jumping in other phases of the game. We begin our pre-season work with volleyball and feel that the skills involved, such as jumping, timing, and finger-tip manipulation in ball control, have great carry-over value. This is followed by rope skipping and wall tapping (Fig. 1) as the season progresses. For our wall tapping drill we paint several ten foot spots on the gymnasium wall and spend five minutes a day tapping on the spot with left, right, and both hands.

Good jump ball technique begins upon entry into the jump circle. The jumping player should take position facing the official tossing the ball (**Fig. 2**). The eyes are focused on the ball as soon as the official moves into position. The knees are bent to a 45-degree angle in anticipation of the toss. The jump is timed upon movement of the ball. In taking off, most drive comes from the leg away from the opponent. As the player rises the body is twisted



so that the inside hand and arm can be used in tipping the ball (Fig. 3). Using the inside hand enables the player to tap in any direction. Constant practice will enable players to develop nearly equal jumping height regardless of the direction they face or which

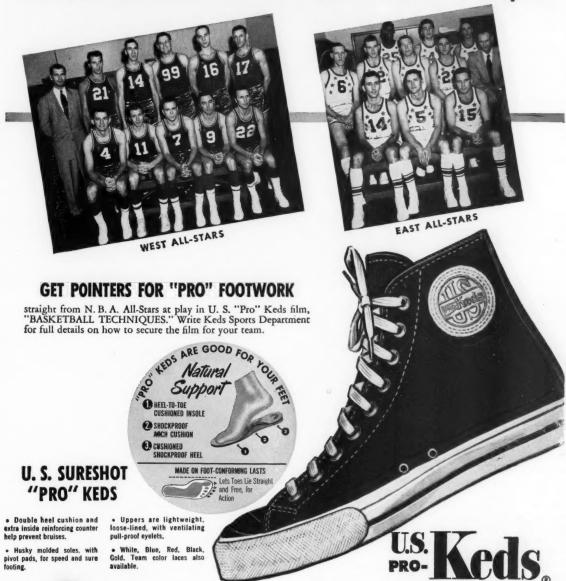
(Continued on page 55)

Figure 3



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RELAXING THE QUARTERBACK

By COVINGTON McMILLAN
Backfield Coach, Clemson College

The QUESTION MOST FREQUENTLY ASKED by Clemson's coaches to each other is: "What can we do to get better?" My answer has always been, "Let's try the academic approach. Let's provide the players with the proper motivation, inducement, incentive and impulse. Let's promote thought, feeling and action on their part."

Ever since I first gave my colleagues that wordy suggestion, they've referred to me as the "motivation coach." Now they want to send their problem players to me to motivate or, as I tell the players, "to whet their appetite for the game."

I use the word "academic" to help stress my opinion that we football coaches should change our title from that of "coach" to "teacher." There's more security in the sounding of the latter description, and also, teachers usually are more apt to analyze their problems in a scientific way. Instead of running around in the dark when a

Covington (Goat) McMillan was an All-South tailback selection during his playing days at Clemson under Josh Cody in 1927-28-29. He commenced his coaching in the fall of 1930 upon graduation from Clemson, going to Griffin (Ga.) High. He later went to Furman as director of physical education and backfield coach before coming to Clemson in the fall of 1937 as backfield coach under Jess Neely. He's been at Clemson ever since, remaining as backfield coach when Frank Howard took over the head reins in the fall of 1940. McMillan has tutored three first team All-American quarterbacks (tailbacks during single wing days), Banks McFadden, Bobby Gage and Jackie Calvert, and a host of others who made All-South-Ray Mathews, Fred Cone, Billy Hair, Shad Bryant and most recently, Don King. Three of the Clemson teams with which Coach McMillan was associated won bowl championships-1940 Cotton Bowl, 1949 Gator Bowl and 1951 Orange Bowlwhile the 1951 Clemson eleven played a losing game in the Gator Bowl in 1952. Clemson's 1948 team won 11 straight games, while the 1950 team had only a tie to mar an otherwise perfect record.

Genial McMillan is the academic type, having an M. A. degree from Peabody and recently completing the requirements for his M. S. at Clemson.



RELAXING CLEMSON'S QUARTERBACKS

Clemson backfield coach Covington (Goat) McMillan, in his 25th season of coaching—his 18th as Tiger backfield mentor, appears to have done a good job of relaxing his prize quarterbacks, Charlie Bussey of Henderson, N. C. (left), and Don King of Anderson, S. C. (right). "The hands are the executive instrument of the body," says McMillan. "Keep them relaxed until the exact instant you have to put them in action." King's relaxed style is reminiscent of Bobby Dodd's play when he was All-American at Tennessee.

problem arises, a real teacher will do research in seeking the correct solution.

Now, we know that the enemy of top performance is tension, either mental or physical; and, of course, with most athletes this tension is unconscious. It is just for a moment that the good athlete is tense, and that is at the instant of top performance. Your great athlete may be called "loose" or with "catlike" movements, for he's mastered the art of avoiding tenseness. He's almost continually relaxed.

In football, it's most important to relax the quarterback. I know that we shall never have a good team at Clemson if our quarterbacks drive their teams with the brakes on — that is, with unconscious tension holding them back. Yet, on occasions the quarterbacks have played so long under tense conditions that we regard their movements as more or less normal for them. This tenseness is sometimes reflected by stiff

fingers and hands, clinched jaws, tight abdomens, constricted muscles and perhaps an excess effort to do a job which should have been done naturally and automatically.

The English teacher says, "Make a conscious effort to speak correctly and you stutter or become tongue-tied." In the same light, the accomplished pianist is likely to make a mistake if he thinks too much about his fingers. Similar conditions exist in quarterbacking with the result of wasted energy and impaired skills. The key to good quarterbacking is the art of relaxing and overcoming tension. For example, the quarterback's orders are understood more easily if given quietly with relaxed muscles rather than with shouts.

AT CLEMSON, we show the previous game's movies to our quarterbacks, making them call the defense, the play, the yardage, the down and the tackler (Continued on page 54) WORN BY FAMOUS "SYRACUSE NATS" CHAMPIONS OF THE N. B. A.



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"Buster" Sheary, Coach

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REBOUND TO WIN

By H. LESTER HOOKER, JR.

Basketball Coach, University of Richmond

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT PHASES of basketball is rebounding. It is essential to both offense and defense.

Possession of the ball is all important in basketball. Possession is obtained through good hard rebounding on both the offensive and defensive board. The team with great rebounding strength will win most games, particularly if other things are about equal. Possession of the ball through rebounding will bring more shots from in close and thus the chance of making a better shooting percentage is much greater.

During this summary I will attempt to describe rebounding from both the offensive and defensive side as there is a difference in the type of rebounding.

Defensively it is much easier to rebound than it is offensively. The reason is that the defensive men already are in position for the ball and it is a rather simple maneuver to block out the offensive boy. Therefore, on a defensive rebound the first thought is one of blocking out your opponent. In covering the rebounding zones (each side of the basket as well as the front), a wide stance with arms outstretched is the best method. You are then in perfect position to go up and at the same time block out your opponent. A player has to be careful not to commit a foul but if he times his jump correctly, he will not foul with arms or body.

Defensive rebounding is primarily possession. Once the rebound is made, the player has to be careful that he is not tied up with the ball. Sharp motions from side to side with the elbows outstretched will help prevent this. If using the fast break, a quick pass out to the side or middle can be made from this position.

If a team uses the man-man defense, it is more difficult to get position than if the team is using zone. From the zone the players immediately block out their opponents with good balance after a shot is taken. They form a triangle around the basket which makes it difficult for any offensive player to get good position.

Position is the key to good rebounding whether it be offensive or defen-



H. LESTER HOOKER, JR.

He's neither cocky nor arrogant. Just determined. He's a guy who can't lose for winning. He's H. Lester Hooker, Jr., whose Spiders of the University of Richmond won the Virginia Big Six and the State championship last year and the year before that. Last year his team went to the finals of the Southern Conference Basketball tournament before bowing out to George Washington.

This amazing fellow who has coached four sports at the high school and college level has never had a losing season. In his first three years of college coaching—one at his alma mater, William and Mary, and two at Richmond—he has won the Big Six title every time.

Hooker has been a winner since his high school days at Thomas Jefferson in Richmond. He was a winner as a player at William and Mary. And he was on another winning team—the United States Air Corps during World War II.

He was a winner at Smithfield high school where he had his first coaching job and also at Danville and later at Hopewell where he coached prior to accepting the basketball job at William and Mary.

Hooker is making no predictions concerning the season ahead but he has the material for another winner despite the unusually difficult schedule.

sive. If the team on offense keeps good floor balance, then it facilitates its chance of gaining possession on the rebound. Percentage wise a team usually misses six to seven shots in ten tries so you can readily see how importance should be placed on rebounding. The offensive team must try to out-jockey his opponent and maneuver himself into good position under the board. It is difficult to teach a player how to gain this position. Split vision and timing are the greatest assets along with desire to gain this position, but coaches can not teach this anymore than they can instil natural ability. But by constant practice the boy can learn to jockey for position and use his skill against his opponent. Jockeying for position may be best explained by Notre Dame's John Jordan, who says, "Jockeying is that which through timing and agility, the offensive player can get in front of his opponent." There are no particular steps that a coach can teach. Constant practice and intense desire, however, will help to achieve our aims.

Once position is attained then the offensive player should have his body under control and coordinated so as to make a good tip. The sole idea of the offensive player is to tip the ball back into the basket.

In summarizing rebounding we find that defensively the player should assume a wide stance with arms outstretched and bridge along with being able to retain or pass out the ball. Offensively, split vision, timing, agility along with a comfortable stance.

When Dr. Naismith originated the idea of basketball, it was with the intention of having a non-contact game. However, in rebounding where at least six men should be going for the ball when it comes off the board, there is bound to be some contact. So long as the players are legitimately going for the ball, no fouls occur and since this is the case, aggressiveness and desire are prime prerequisites of rebounding.

Rebounding wins the game.

H. S. RULE CHANGE PERMITS **USE OF VOIT XF9 ON OFFENSE!**



As the 1954 football season goes into full swing, it becomes apparent that more and more players will be using the VOIT XF9. A new ruling, passed by the National Federation of High School Athletic Associations, allows high school teams to select their own ball for use on offense.

The old rule allowed the use of a rubber-covered football only when both coaches had agreed to its usage prior to the game. Now, it's every team for itself! This rule change was made at the request of many coaches who had expressed a desire to use the rubber-covered football,

but were denied the privilege because of the rules book wording.

The revised rule (1-3-1) permits "any team to use a properly constructed rubber-covered football in any down in which that team puts the ball in play, provided that their choice is made at the start of the half. A properly constructed football is interpreted to mean a ball which has been properly tested and sanctioned through customary testing and sanction machinery."
The Voit Rubber Corporation, whose

XF9 has been foremost in this growing trend, interprets this as another step to-ward full equality for modern rubber-covered balls with conventional leather

The Voit XF9 performs exactly as does its leather counterpart, being identical in shape, size, inflation and other speci-fications. The big differences between the Voit XF9 and official leather balls are in Voit's ability to outwear the other by three to one or more, its better grip, and its ability to perform in wet weather without gaining weight or changing shape.



Johnny Wooden, basketball coach for UCLA and Mell Barton, Voit Vice-President in charge of Western Sales, supervise the blindfold test as two players compare basketballs.

BLINDFOLDED PLAYERS CAN'T TELL THE DIFFERENCE IN TEST!

"Seeing is believing" is a sage old saying, but Voit is proving in daily tests that not seeing also creates believers. Voit has proved by laboratory and "in use" tests in games that its XB20 Official Basketball is the equal of any ball in feel and per-formance, and that the only difference between conventional balls and Voit's rubber-covered sphere is the XB20's three to six times longer life.

Coaches and players have often thought that there must be some real difference because of different materials used-leather covers vs rubber covers-so Voit decided to let them convince them-selves and supply their own proof by

blindfold tests.

Tests were conducted with coaches and players from 160 schools and colleges. The blindfolded coaches and players were asked three questions about several balls, among them the VOIT XB20. They were asked, "Which ball dribbles best?" and "Which ball dribbles best?" and "Which of these balls are rubber-covered and which are leather-covered?"

Among the gentlemen quizzed were some of the biggest names in the game, such as Tippy Dye of Washington, Johnny Wooden of UCLA, Ev Case of North Carolina, and Forrest Anderson of

A summary of the amazing results appears below, proving conclusively that the VOIT XB20 is the equal of any conventional ball, and, of course, Voit wins easily in economy because of its longer wear.

RECORD SET WITH VOIT XF9 IN NATIONAL KICKING CONTEST

Additional proof of the versatility of the Voit rubber-covered football, the XF9, was provided in the National Foothall Kicking Competition conducted by officials of the Southern California Rugby Football Union under sanction of the Helms Athletic Foundation. Rules of the contest specified a certain number of kicks with both the American and the Rugby Union Football. The Voit XF9 was designated as the official American football for competition.

The Los Angeles Times made the following comments: "Desmond Koch, 'The Toe of Troy' has bettered the world records in both punting and drop kicking the standard American football. SC's Koch punted the representative Amerirocan ball, the rubber-covered Voit XF9, 72 yds., 2 feet and seven inches, and drop-kicked the official rubber-covered oval 68 yards, 11 inches.

Koch erased the former punt record of 71 yards, 3 inches set by Stanford's Frankie Albert in 1941."

RUBBER-COVERED BALLS NOW DOMINATE

A revolution is taking place in the United States today, and whereas most revolutions are short-lived, this one shows

revolutions are short-red, this one shows no sign of abating.

Today, more than four out of five of all basketballs bear modern rubber covers. The same figure applies for soccer-kick-balls. In volleyballs, about two out of three are rubber-covered.

In footballs, about three out of five are

BIG LEAGUE BASKETBALL NOW THE PROS ARE USING IT!



Arrival of the Voit XB20 Yellow Basketballs at Smith Hasslers' for the Indiana Pro Basketball league. Left, Bruce Hale, Vice-President of the league; Floyd Hasslers and League President, Mr. David Gifford.

Now the Professionals are using it! Yes, the Indiana Pro Basketball Association used the Voit XB20Y rubber-covered Yellow Basketball on recommendation of officials of the league. These officials, led by Mr. John Gifford, felt that the Voit XB20Y would be easier to

see and give longer performance.

Developed after the suggestion of Sax Elliott, basketball coach at Los Angeles State College, the Voit XB20Y has been enthusiastically received by casaba experts all over the United States.

rubber-covered, disregarding the imitation covers which are not of serious

consequence in team play.

The answer to this trend can be found in the longer wear and greater economy of the rubber-covered ball, without sacrifice of performance.

Ball, Material	No. of tests	"Thi	aying is ball is ber"	"TI	Saying nis ball as the est fee!"	# Saying "This bat! dribbles best"		
#1 (Leather)	276	140	51%	51	18%	44	16%	
#2 (Leather)	256	109	43%	51	20%	43	17%	
#3 (Leather)	181	134	74%	53	29%	39	22%	
#4 (Leather)	276	113	41%	86	31%	73	26%	
#5 (Leather) #6 (New Voit	203	97	48%	43	21%	42	21%	
XB20)	276	196	71%	86	31%	64	23%	
#7 (Used Voit XB20)	148	89	60%	44	30%	54	36%	

QUARTERBACK GENERALSHIP

By JOHN CHERBERG

Head Football Coach, University of Washington

QUARTERBACKING GENERALSHIP. h as been described as good common sense. A player who possesses certain qualities of leadership, has a good football head, and is thoroughly familiar with his offense, will do a good job of running the team if he merely exercises common sense.

A quarterback should realize that signal-calling is no grab-bag procedure. The QB must know the significance of the tactical situation: down, yardage to go, score, position on the field, and time to play. He must learn to shape and modify his attack according to the caliber of his opponents, the limitations of his own team, and the weather.

OPPONENTS

Your job is to hit opponents' weak spots with your strongest plays. Weak spots may be indicated in scouting reports, observation in the game, and by defensive alignment on a particular down or position on the field.

How to take advantage of defensive tactics:

- 1. Run around smashing ends.
- 2. Run inside deep-penetrating tackles.
- Run over waiting linemen; trap aggressive linemen.
- 4. Run around a tight defensive line; run through a loose line.
- Pass long against a compact defense; pass short against a receding defense
- 6. Use counters and reverses against an angle-charging line.
- Use cross-blocking plays against straight-charging line.
- When defense strengthens at one point, see where strength came from and change tactics accordingly.
- 9. Know who stopped the play. It may suggest plays to fool them. Use your eyes. If tackle was made by opponent out of position, try a play through his position. Get information from your teammates. Learn how your pass receivers are being covered.
- Run a play at an injured opponent. Throw pass at limping back.
- Throw a pass in territory of an opponent who has just fumbled.
- When opponents load the gun on defense; unload it by using flankers and split ends.
- 13. Disregard tactical situation whenever the defensive team presents



Coach Cherberg was born in Pensacola, Florida. When he was nine, his family moved to Seattle where he attended Queen Anne High School. Following a brilliant prep football career, he enrolled at the University of Washington in 1929. He had three good varsity years at Washington and received the Flaherty Medal, given to Washington's inspirational award winner, in his final year in 1934.

Cherberg started his coaching career at Cleveland High School, which had won only one game in the previous six years. In his fourth year there, he gave Cleveland its first football championship and won the "Man of the Year" award.

The following year, he transferred to Queen Anne High School and brought them their first title in 1942 and followed it up with another in 1945. He went to Washington as backfield coach in 1946 and in 1948 was assigned to coach the freshman team. His five-year freshman record was 22 wins, anly only 1 loss, making him a natural to succeed Howie O'Dell in January, 1953.

- a glaring weakness. An unorthodox defense is an opportunity. Do not pass it up.
- 14. Play opponents' weak spot, when you have discovered it, enough to keep going, but also nurse it for a time when it will count the most.
- 15. Remember your successful plays and use them again and again. Their use will make your other plays strong later.

- 16. In scoring territory use your best play on first down so, if you make five yards, you can make the remaining five yards by using straight plays for the three remaining downs.
- Maneuver so as to keep in the middle of the field.
- In latter part of game watch for spaces; men get tired and careless, take advantage of them.

DOWN AND DISTANCE

It is good to have a long gain situation and a short gain situation well defined in your mind as it will help you determine the best play to be called.

Long gain or big yardage situations are: FIRST DOWN AND TEN OR MORE YARDS.

SECOND DOWN AND SEVEN OR MORE YARDS.

THIRD DOWN AND SIX OR MORE YARDS.

SECOND DOWN AND ONE YARD OR LESS.

All other situations are short gain or small yardage situations.

A general rule could be that on first and second downs you should try to gain as much yardage as possible. On third down the thought uppermost is to try for the first down. On first down use strong plays that should make five or more yards if it works. When it is second down and one yard to go it is very good to try for a long gain by using a play that resembles a pass but turns into a run, i. e., a carryback. Do not get over-methodical in the exercise of any general rule.

Do not try to stage a long march by using short-gain line plays exclusively. Remember that offensive work requires much more energy than defensive work. It is a supreme task to take the ball on a march of sixty or seventy yards to a touchdown without making a long run or completing a long pass. If the drive has been made by slow steady plugging your team will tire as they reach the opponents' goal line and the defensive team will put up a greater fight there. Also remember in making a long steady drive that you have more chance to fumble.

Passes are generally more effective on early downs than on later downs.

Third down and quite short yardage is a poor time to pass. Your play on

third down should leave you in good position on the field. If near opponents' goal line think of your position for a possible field goal on fourth down.

Always kick on fourth down unless you have everything to gain and nothing to lose by going for a first down on fourth down. Your prospects for success should almost entirely be in your favor to get the first down.

TIME ELEMENT

YOU SHOULD know when to press your team. Regulate the tempo of your team by your actions and mannerisms. You are like the leader of a band. When you want your team to work slowly you radiate extreme calm and coolness; and when you want speed you start to jazz it up like Alexander.

You should press your team as you approach the other team's goal line. Keep the heat on them as they will be plenty worried. Do not let them up. Keep after them hot and heavy.

If you are behind in the score, hustle play, as there is no time like the present. You should not ever feel that you can get a touchdown "back" whenever you need it. Go after it immediately and conserve time.

Hustle play when you have the wind with you. Always take what advantage there is from the wind as it may change any minute and take this advantage with it.

The time element is very important and you should not throw away your chances of scoring by gambling when you can kick out of danger and place your opponents in defensive territory. Remember that a team with a six or a one point lead will not take any chances and you will get the ball again by good defensive play. When you are behind at the end of the game with less than three minutes to play then you will have to shoot the works. With five or six minutes to play a well placed kick out of bounds near your opponents' goal line will put them in a tough spot. Strong defensive play will force them to kick under difficulty and you will have a first down in which to work out a scoring combination.

In the last few minutes of play when you are behind you should respect and look for some help from the bench in the way of fresh runners or pass receivers. Use them if they are supplied.

You should slow the pace of your team when you are ahead in the score and time is running out. If there is a strong wind against you, it may be to your advantage to slow up your tempo. Especially, when a little time spent may give you the advantage of the wind for a punt at the change of the quarter. Kick on an earlier down

if you have the wind and it will soon be taken from you by the change of the quarter.

- In order to save time:
- 1. Hustle
- 2. Pass
- 3. Run out of bounds
- 4. Throw ball out of bounds when tackled near sidelines.
- 5. Use time outs remaining
- Call for measurements whenever possible.
- 7. Use series plays.
- In order to use up time:
- 1. Stall in your actions.
- 2. Run line and wide plays.
- 3. Stay in bounds.
- 4. Do not pass.

POSITION ON THE FIELD

When down near your own goal line you should think of getting the ball out of there as quickly and safely as possible. If you try to run it out, use plays that require a minimum of ball carrying and call on your most reliable back. Avoid using plays that may result in a loss of yardage.

If the defense presents a glaring opportunity for you to pass, take advantage of it. For instance, if the backs are playing deeply for a kick throw in front of them. If they are jammed up on you, throw behind them. However, if the danger involved is greater than your change for success

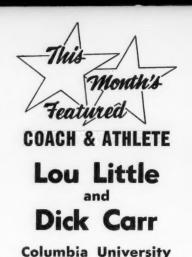
(Continued on page 58)



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 $E^{\, \rm VERY \, MAJOR \, FOOTBALL}$ coach who has long remained as leader in collegiate football has something closely identified with his name—a particular style of attack, a formation—something distinctively his.

The one thing most closely connected with Lou Little, for the last twenty-four seasons head coach at Columbia, is great passers. In his Silver Anniversary campaign this fall, Little has still another first rate tosser in the

durable person of quarterback Dick Carr.

First some evidence to support the rating of the former Penn tackle as a great developer of passing talent. Little has tutored the following array of first rate pigskin pitchers—Sid Luckman, Paul Governali, Gene Rossides, and Mitch Price along with several other lesser-known but talented throwers. His teams' tremendous upset ability, another important Little characteristic, comes mainly from his ability at producing keen aerial combinations. Striking through the air, the Lions have often upset much stronger foes and the odds.

Little's current passing ace set an outstanding record last fall as a junior. He played every second of every Columbia game—the only major college football player to go the entire season without relief.

Carr was virtually a one-man team. He threw 191 passes (all but one the team tried) completing 77 for 1,367 yards. He also handled all of Columbia's punting, kicking 53 times for a

32.3 yard average. The busy Lion also returned four punts, four kickoffs and led the team in pass interceptions with five. Including all passes, runs, returns, punts and interceptions, Carr was involved statistically in 318 plays. He was also a tremendous tackler on defense and outstanding defensive halfback, although this can't be measured easily in numbers.

All this rash of action for the Beverly, Mass., senior wound up in the following honors—he made all-Ivy and several all-East teams; he smashed a number of Columbia records set by such great stars as the aforementioned Luckman, Governali, Rossides and Price; he was the top passer and total offense leader of the Ivy Group, the total offense leader in the East and ranked seventh in total offense and eighth in passing in the nation.

Blessed with a good strong arm, Carr is very adept at the long pass. He has a good sense of timing on this toss and used it effectively with little Bob Mercier last fall. In all, Carr threw thirteen touchdown tosses.

In the course of his Iron Lion effort, the 6-foot, 180-pounder was not injured in a game. He did sustain an injury, however, in practice. During a noncontact dummy scrimmage before the Navy game, the next to last test, Carr suffered a bad injury just below his eye. Fitted with a plastic mask, the sturdy quarterback played out the campaign.

And do you think all the effort on the gridiron was enough for Carr? It wasn't. In the spring he alternated as top catcher on the Lion baseball team. He just loves to play.

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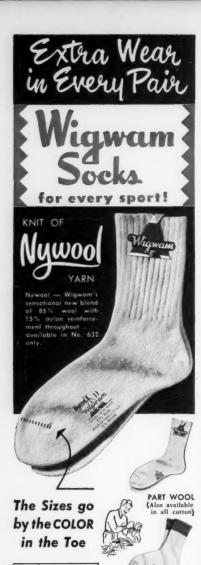


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CUSHION FOOT

ALL



FRANK J. O'NEILL

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is another in the series of stories on great coaches and players who have been elected to the Football Hall of Fame. Their names are enshrined forever with football's immortals.)

THE young generation may know pages of football history, but to a legion of older alumni at Syracuse and Colgate, along with Williams and Columbia, he is a never-forgotten leader.

O'Neill was head coach of some of the best teams ever developed at Colgate and Syracuse. He made steadfast friends at both of these traditional rival institutions and to this day alternates viewing Colgate and Syracuse teams each Saturday. Appropriately, he received the plaque commemorating his election to the Football Hall of Fame between halves of the Colgate-Syracuse football game last season.

The O'Neill story has the familiar Horatio Algier theme. A butcher boy in nearby Manlius, he entered the St. John's Military School there (now Manlius School) where he played and coached. In his own words, "This was the most momentous decision of my life. Football gave me my change, and I'm eternally grateful to the game."

Captain of Two Sports

AT WILLIAMS COLLEGE, O'Neill was captain of track and football in his senior year. Upon graduating in 1902, he commenced his collegiate coaching career at Colgate, followed by a year at Williams, thence back to Colgate for two seasons before moving to Syracuse in 1906 and 1907.

The Orange had two two winning campaigns under Buck before he returned to Colgate for a five-year span as advisory coach. Another shuttle back to the Onondaga vale saw O'Neill head up the Orangemen in 1913, 1914 and 1915. The 1915 campaign was a banner one, Syracuse beating Colgate 38-0, and winning two and tying one on a trip to the Pacific Coast. After the 1915 season, he moved to New York but returned to Syracuse in 1917-18-19, although business confined his presence with the team to week ends.

Also at Columbia

The late Pete Reynolds and John "Chick" Meehan were the field coaches at Columbia. The 1919 team handed Pittsburgh its first defeat in five years. O'Neill served as head coach at Columbia in 1920, 1921 and 1922.

Buck also became a tremendous success in the business world. He received his law degree from Syracuse in 1904 and practiced in the city for eleven years before moving to New York City. He entered the insurance field in 1915 and became general counsel to the Royal Indemnity Company. He became president of the company in 1927, and retired in 1943.

A great player, a great coach and inspirational leader, Frank J. (Buck) O'Neill is a credit to football and one of the game's immortals!



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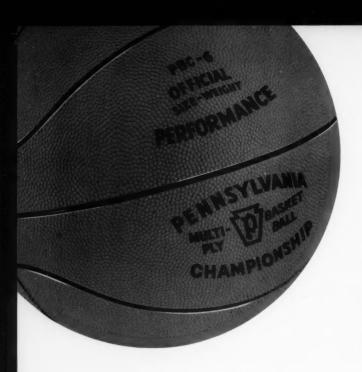
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KEYSTONE VOLLEYBALL PVK-6-(not illustrated) Suggested Institutional Price \$7.35

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ALLINE BANKS SPROUSE

All-Time All-American

IN 1938, A TALL, GRACEFUL, RED-HAIRED FIFTEEN-YEAR-OLD GIRL graduated from Buchanan High School of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, leaving a sensational four-year record as the greatest girl basketball player ever developed in that state. This was Alline Banks who, in her senior year, set an all-time Tennessee high school record of a point a minute, with a 36 point per game average for the season.

Alline then started on a career in AAU basketball which was to bring her honors unequalled by any other player. She enrolled at Nashville Business College and played on their team in the National AAU Tournament, after the high school season was completed but before she had graduated from Buchanan High School. In this, her first national tournament, and at the age of fifteen, she made honorable mention on the All-American team. From that time, she was the greatest to "take the floor" in AAU competition. She was chosen on the All-American team for the next 12 years and was captain and most valuable player for ten years. During those twelve years, Alline played on seven national championship teams, while the other five were finalists.

Alline gained national renown as a player and the teams on which she played also gained national honors. While playing for the Nashville Business College for five years, they went to the National AAU finals four times and won the national title once. During her two years with the Vultee Aircraft, her team was undefeated and won the national championship both years. She then played for the Goldblumes of Nashville for three years, and the Goldblumes won the national title three years and were undefeated two of the three. She then moved to Atlanta and became a member of the Sports Arena Blues. The national spotlight followed her there, as the Blues won the na-



tional championship in her first season with them and went to the finals the following year. While Alline was in their line-up, the Blues won 98 games and lost only 3 in two seasons of play.

One of the highlights of the brilliant career of this gifted and beautiful athlete was the night she scored 56 points in Madison Square Garden against the best team in the East.

After retiring from basketball competition in 1950, Alline married an Atlanta athlete, H. B. "Pete" Sprouse. She is a secretary employed by Sinclair Refining Company, where she has been for eight years.

Brilliant as her career as a player has been, the brightest star in the crown of this queen of the courts are her ladylike attributes and her reputation for sportsmanlike conduct. A great player, a coach on the floor, an inspirational leader, Alline Banks was the idol of players and spectators alike wherever she played. While the game has honored her, she has brought great credit and honor to the game. She gave women's AAU basketball a breath of freshness and a touch of greatness which it needed.

A noted sportswriter once said of Alline Banks Sprouse: "She not only is one of the greatest women athletes of all time, but an asset to the game of basketball. Her morals have always been the highest, her competitiveness and ever-relentless desire to win, her good sportsmanship make us wonder if we will ever have another Alline Banks."

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THE HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETE

By JAMES PRESSLEY



Now, as never before, America is stressing physical strength, endurance, and skill. Sports and athletic contests play an important part in developing and maintaining sound bodies and providing relaxation of mind and muscle. The young adolescent should learn how to play all sorts of games and how to get the most enjoyment out of them. According to Charles E. Forsyth in "The Administration of High School Athletics," competitive sports are the best, and best liked means of obtaining physical proficiency and fitness.

Here are some of the most important procedures in building and maintaining a sound body:

The adolescent athlete needs plenty of sleep and rest as well as exercise. Many boys hardly find time to sleep because there is so much going on. Also, going to bed at a late hour has been accepted by many as the "markings" that a person has grown up and almost every adolescent wishes to be more grown up than he really is. It is a common true expression that sleep before midnight, hour for hour, is more valuable than sleep after midnight. Ideal hours for the most healthful sleeping are from ten at night until seven or eight in the morning. The young athlete who expects to develop properly and to perform at his best should not try to get along with less than nine or ten hours sleep each night.

The adolescent athlete should develop correct eating habits and should eat the right kind of fords. It is wise to eat lots of fresh fruits and vegetables in order to get enough of the various vitamins and enough "roughage." Fortunately, the athlete does not have to worry too much about eating the right thing, if he eats most of the foods now

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served in the average American diet. It is a good plan for him to take some of all the different foods placed on the table three times per day at regular hours. The high school athlete should eat heartily of milk, eggs, potatoes, fruit, leafy vegetables, sea foods, liver and beef. Spinach and brown bread are also valuable in a diet. The consumption of lots of water daily is also a good practice.

In my opinion, there has been much misinformation written about fried foods in comparison to baked, stewed, or roasted foods. It has been claimed by many that fried foods should be avoided because too much time is required to digest them. However, E. F. Voltmer, in his "Manual for Athletes," states that statistics show that athletes brought up on fried foods perform as well and are as healthy as the athletes who shun fried foods. Fried foods do remain in the stomach longer than most other foods, but the difference in digestion is not enough to cause any harm. It is best, though, not to eat fried foods, pie, cake or milk as the meal just prior to competition. Broiled beef, baked potato, apple sauce, green peas, dry toast and hot tea have been accepted by most coaches as a good meal to be eaten two or three hours prior to com-

A few years ago many coaches and trainers were very definite in their restriction concerning candy, pie and cake as part of the athlete's diet. Today, sugar and some candies are recommended as quick-energy food for athletes. Although experiments do not show that moderate use of candy cuts the wind, it is still wise to avoid eating too much candy, nuts and sweets, especially between meals. As Dr. Sam Wiggins has often stated in his course at Emory University, entitled "The American High School," "It isn't so much the eating of a candy bar that will harm a person, but it is the fact that this candy bar may keep the person from eating other things that are known to be helpful to the body." Candy eaten between meals will cut down appetite and often cause the teeth

Body building is most important to the adolescent athlete. Body building does not merely develop a great mass of large muscle, but a strong heart, good wind, steady nerves, strong vital organs, proper muscular strength, and stamina. Probably the greatest asset to the athlete, or anyone else for that matter, is a strong heart. Contrary to what many people believe about the possibility of harming the heart by over exercise, Dr. Obertruffer of Ohio State University has offered conclusive proof that competitive athletics are not bad for the heart, and that there is no such thing as an "athlete's heart." A good circulatory system helps all parts of the body. The heart must be developed so that it can properly pump blood to all the places needed in the body. The muscles all over the body are developed by vigorous use and proper rest. A few athletes may overexercise, but the majority never get enough vigorous exercise to meet the demands of active life.

Some adolescent athletes seem always able to perform at or near their best. Yet others seem capable of great things, but never get them done. Probably the main difference is the thing we call spirit, fighting heart, or morale. This attitude may be defined as a high state of mental readiness for competition. It is not easily shaken by ill luck in a game. Good health and stamina are necessary factors in the spirit, but like other desirable things, a long road of hard effort and conscientious practice is necessary in developing this "never say die" spirit. The natural athlete has this gift to start with, but the majority have to acquire this desirable trait by long, hard physical and mental practices. Good health is essential to good morale. Good health implies not only the absence of disease, but being in top physical condition. The vigorous, wellconditioned high school athlete is naturally more aggressive and persistent and therefore accomplishes more in athletics (other factors being equal) than the boy in poor condition.

Coach Pressley, a native of Jasper, Georgia, played football, basketball, and track at Marietta High School and was voted Best Athlete in 1935. He also played four years football at Oglethorpe University. After serving five and one-half years as artillery officer in World War II, he was discharged with the rank of Major. Pressley started coaching at Marietta in 1946. His football record there was 51 wins, 25 losses and 4 ties. Won Region 3A football championship in 1949 and 1950. Won 6 region championships in track and 3 state championships. He received his Master's Degree from Emory University, June, 1953.

THE HUDDLE

(Continued from page 13)

who's doing what. Records of each play of both teams. Complete game and season records and summaries of team and individual performances. Coaches, scouts and sportswriters will find this book invaluable. Published by School-Aid Company, Danville, Illinois. Price, \$2.50.

Authorized Ten-in-One Basketball Scoring, Scouting, Record Book. This book will be off the press in November. It is not an ordinary score book. Provides for all needed information on individuals and teams. Percentage charts, sheets to rate officials, daily weight records, equipment inventory. Published by School-Aid Company, Danville, Illinois. Price, \$2.50.

Coach Tommy of the Crimson Tide, by Naylor Stone. A well-written and authentic story of the life of Frank Thomas. Intimate, inside stories of one of the game's greatest coaches. It is Frank Thomas' life story as related by him to Naylor Stone before his death. It gives highlights and dramatic moments of Thomas' brilliant career; also sidelights on some of his great teams and players. Published by Vulcan Press, Inc., Birmingham, Ala. Price, \$2.00.

Major Sports Techniques, by Ethan Allen, Jim Moore, Forest Anderson, Don Canham. The fundamental techniques of five major sports analyzed and illustrated by a well-recognized coach. How to select and use equipment, how to train and practice, how to master the basic fundamentals, and how to build advance skills. Published by A. S. Barnes & Co. Price, \$5.00.

Sports Injuries, by Christopher Woodard. An excellent book on prevention and treatment of athletic injuries. The author represented Cambridge University in the half-mile and now specializes in the treatment of soft tissue injuries in athletes. He has been honorary medical advisor to British teams at the last two Olympic games. Also chapters on diet, staleness, and ethics. Well-written and well-illustrated. Published in England and distributed exclusively in the United States by Track and Field News, P. O. Box 296, Los Altos, California. Price, \$3.00.

Encyclopedia of Football Drills, by George H. Allen. This book offers valuable aid to the beginning coach or to the veteran. Offensive and defensive drills for linemen and backs. Over 50 photographs and 230 line drawings. Detailed instructions on how to organize the practice schedule, the daily timecard, pre-game drills, and uses of mechanical apparatus. The author was a nine-letter winner in high school and (Continued on page 61)



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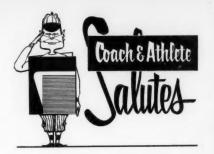


PATTI MORRIS

Baylor University







JULIUS L. DeGIVE Sportsman, Organizer, Worker

We salute this month an individual whose name is not seen in the headlines, but his planning and work have been a part of almost every worthwhile movement designed for the betterment of his community. He is particularly interested in youth welfare work and has contributed immeasurably of his time in that field.

Julius L. "Jeep" DeGive is a native of Atlanta, Georgia. He attended Marist College in Atlanta where he made an outstanding record in athletics, scholarship and school activities. He holds a B. S. degree in mechanical engineering, having studied at Georgia Institute of Technology for one year, and three years at Columbia University. For the next three years, 1933-36, he studied at the University of London,

PATTI MORRIS Baylor University

We find our co-ed for this month near the "initial tree" on the campus of Baylor University, where she is a junior this year. Our subject is Miss Patti Morris, of Dallas, Texas. As a high school senior at Sunset in Dallas, she was a cheerleader and secretary of the senior class. As a Baylor freshman, she was a campus beauty, represented Baylor at the Red Bud Festival at TSCW, and was secretary of her class. As a sophomore, she was Rodeo Queen, a class beauty, and a member of the Baylor Religious Hour Choir.

She is majoring in religion and minoring in physical education and plans someday to enter the missionary field or do social work. She is active in intramural athletics and her favorite sports as a participant are swimming and tennis. She likes to watch football and baseball—and don't you like to look at her!!



coming out with a Bachelor of Science degree in economics.

"Jeep" begun his busy and fruitful business career in 1936 as co-partner of the National Professional Swimming Tours. This was an enterprise to display the leading aquatic stars, national Olympic and world champions, in a sports show throughout principal cities of the United States. During the two years with this enterprise, he gained valuable experience in promotion, publicity and labor management. The following four years found him in the wholesale oil distributing business in Miami, Florida. Then followed three years in the automotive parts supply business. From 1941 to 1945 he was master specialist at Eastern Air Lines, Inc., at Miami, Florida. During the war years, while at Eastern Air Lines, he ran a gymnasium in the afternoons and evenings, with separate classes for men, women and boys. From 1945 to 1947, he superintended engine rebuilding for H. C. Wilcox of Miami, Florida.

"Jeep" moved to Atlanta in 1947 where he has been associated with a number of successful business enterprises.

More important than his business success is his interest and activity in the civic life of Atlanta. He is president of the Northside Kiwanis Club of Atlanta, which has sponsored the Havalanta Games. "Jeep" served as coordinator of these games in 1952 and 1953. In 1952, he received the "Award of Honor" as the member of Northside Kiwanis Club having achieved the highest distinction in exemplifying the ideals, forwarding the aims and upholding the traditions of Kiwanis International in Northside's work for the good of the community. As president of the Georgia A. A. U. last year, "Jeep" threw his energy and ability full-force into its program. Under his leadership, the Georgia A. A. U. conducted the broadest program in its history. "Jeep" found time to lend personal assistance to all committee chairmen and to attend all activities. His unselfish devotion to youth activities and to amateur athletics typifies the best in American citizenship.

We salute "JEEP DEGIVE"!

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GEORGIA A.A.U. **Progress Report**

S IT STANDS ON THE THRESHOLD of its A fifth year as an association, the Georgia A. A. U. can take just pride in the progress and achievement it has made. When it withdrew from the Southeastern A. A. U. four years ago to form a separate association, there was doubt in many minds as to the wisdom of the move. Ordinarily, the law of "divide and weaken" would apply, but, in this case, it has strengthened and broadened the activities of the A. A. U. throughout the Southeast, particularly in Georgia.

Committee reports at the close of the past year reveal that every A. A. U. activity adaptable to this region was active under the Georgia A. A. U. program. In swimming, a complete program of meets was held and among the contestants were three of national calibre-Reid Patterson, Gail Benton and Jo Holland. The junior and senior track meets were the best attended of any yet held and also drew the largest field of contestants. The outstanding performers were Dillion, Vereen, Fowlkes and Allison.

In weight-lifting, the association came up with a national champion in Harry Johnson, who won the junior national Mr. America title and scored fifth in the senior division. Anderson of Toccoa was the weight-lifting champion and will make a strong bid for the national crown next year.

The association sanctioned the appearance of the Swedish Gymnastic Team at Georgia Tech and it proved to be a great inspiration to the athletes in this locality. In addition to a senior championship, a very successful junior gymnastic program was conducted and several successful meets were held. Several high schools and some elementary schools have added gymnastics to their programs.

Championships were held in wrestling, boxing, cross country, basketball and horseshoe pitching. The national championships in horseshoes were held under the sponsorship of the Georgia association. In addition to these, the association held a championship in

synchronized swimming, the first to be conducted in the South. The Georgia association is one of the very few associations in the entire nation which holds championships in code ball.

Another program, unique in the nation, is the Havalanta Sports Festival. These games are held under the sanction of the Georgia A. A. U. in cooperation with the Northside Kiwanis Club. These games are between athletes of Atlanta and Havana, restricted primarily to the junior level. This program was first envisioned by Dr. Thomas H. McDonough and ex-Olympic swim star Harry Glancy.

The remarkable achievement of the Georgia A. A. U. has been the result of team effort, with many shoulders to the wheel. However, special mention must be made and a great deal of credit given to the following: Dr. Thomas H. McDonough, Brig. Gen. Frank Kopf, George Griffin, Art Benton, Dr. Crawford Barnett, Ed Parker, Thad Horton, Harry Glancy, Bert Prather, Karo Whitfield, Lyles Welser, Fred Lanoue, Bumps Gabrielson, Al Bishop, Charlie Cooper, Sid Scarborough, John Miller, and "Jeep" DeGive.

Under DeGive's administration, the program has reached its greatest heights and can proudly claim one of the best all-round programs conducted by any A. A. U. Association. Its membership has multiplied seven-fold since deciding to "go it alone."

1954-55

GEORGIA A. A. U. OFFICERS

President-Charles M. Graves, 795 Peachtree St., N. E., Atlanta, Georgia.

Vice-Presidents:

Sid Scarborough Dwight Keith Charles Cooper, Sr. Cliff Kerby, Jr.

Bob Lenahan

Al Bishop.

Secretary-Stark A. Sutton, 1728 Candler Building, Atlanta, Georgia.

Treasurer and Registration Chairman-Mrs. Evelyn Richards, Rex, Georgia, or 1541 Farnell Court, Decatur, Georgia.

COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS FOR THE YEAR 1954-55

SWIMMING

Mrs. Crawford Barnett, 2628 Rivers Road, N. W., Atlanta, Georgia.

SYNCHRONIZED SWIMMING

Jackie Hawk.

Charlie Cooper, Atlanta Athletic Club, Atlanta, Ga.

TRACK AND FIELD

Senior-Mr. Bert Prather, Sports Department, Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Ga. Junior-Monroe Plaxico, Athletic Department, Georgia Tech, Atlanta, Ga. Buddy Fowlkes, Fritz Orr Camp, Atlanta, Georgia. VOLLEY BALL

Senior-Leonard Burch.

Junior-Peter Finch, Y. M. C. A., Atlanta, Georgia.

WEIGHT LIFTING

Karo Whitfield, 106 Forsyth Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

WRESTLING

Ben Sawada, Emory University, Emory University. Georgia.

JUNIOR OLYMPICS

Bumps Gabrielson, Athletic Department, University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.

Charlie Cooper, Sr., Recreation Dept., Municipal Auditorium, Augusta, Ga.

CROSS COUNTRY

George Muse, Druid Hills High School, Emory University, Georgia.

BASKETBALL

Men-Sid Scarborough, Board of Education, City Hall, Atlanta, Ga.

Boys and Girls-Bob Thompson, Westwood Heights, Macon, Georgia. Women-Dorothy Vogel, Y. W. C. A., At-

lanta, Ga. BOXING

Al Bishop, Larry Bell Recreation Center. Marietta, Georgia.

CODE BALL

Evelyn Richards, Rex. Georgia.

GYMNASTICS

Senior-Lyle Welser, Georgia Tech, Atlanta. Georgia.

- Arthur Armstrong, Murphy High School, Atlanta, Georgia.

Boys-Bob Hecht, Druid Hills High School, Emory University, Ga. HANDBALL

Emory Seymour, Lmory University, Emory University, Ga.

HORSESHOE PITCHING

Al Bishop, Larry Bell Recreation Center, Marietta, Georgia. PHYSICAL FITNESS

Cliff Kerby, Callaway Mills, LaGrange, Georgia. PLAYGROUND

Charles M. Graves, 795 Peachtree St., N. E., Atlanta, Georgia.

PUBLIC RELATIONS Art Benton, 3925 N. Stratford Rd., N. E.,

Atlanta, Ga.

RECORDS Dean George Griffin, Georgia Tech, Atlanta, Georgia

REGISTRATION

Mrs. Evelyn Richards, Rex, Georgia.

THE STORY OF A GREAT FOOTBALL COACH

COACH TOMMY of the Crimson Tide By NAYLOR STONE

This is the story of a great quarterback at Notre Dame under the immortal Knute Rockne, and an even greater football coach who guided the Crimson Tide of the University of Alabama to score some of the greatest triumphs of recent football history.

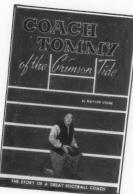
Shortly before his untimely death early in 1954, Frank Thomas related the story of his life to Naylor Stone, his close friend of many years.

Starting with Thomas' introduction to football at Washington High School in East Chicago, Stone unfolds one of the great stories of football history. How, despite his mere 135 pounds, Thomas directed tiny Kalamazoo College against the great gridiron powers of the Midwest, later to enter Notre Dame and against great odds win acclaim as one of America's top quarterbacks and one of Rockne's keenest students. Rooming with the great George Gipp, Tommy knew him in the close bond that arises between athletic teammates. No wonder he "cried like a baby" when the Gipper died at the height of his career.

Right at the time of his greatest achievements Thomas became seriously ill. Despite severe handicaps he continued to coach and to turn out fine teams until he could no longer stand the demands of big time coaching. Always a fighter, Thomas continued to be associated with sports to the very end. It was fitting that toward the end of his career he was honored with election to Football's Hall of Fame along with his most illustrious pupil—Don Hutson.

With the football public and players, coaches and members of the press, football officials, Frank Thomas will rank with the great coaches of all time. This is his story reflected through the deeds of his great elevens and their brilliant stars.

But any story of a great coach must necessarily be about the great teams that he coached. Here is all the suspense and color, the dressing-room scenes, the private lives of the coach and members of the magnificent teams that Frank Thomas led into four successive bowls—Cotton, Orange, Sugar and Rose. Here are the deeds of the brilliant competitors who made up the Crimson Tide—Dixie Howell, Don Hutson, Harry Gilmer, Tarzan White, Joe Domnanovich, Holt Rast, Bill Lee and many others. Sixteen All-American players were tutored by Thomas at Alabama. All are pictured in this book, as well as members of the famous bowl teams.



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THE KICKING GAME

By PHIL DICKENS

Head Football Coach, University of Wyoming

THE KICKING GAME should really come back into its own during the coming football season. I believe that the punt will be used a little more as an offensive weapon than it has been in the past few years. We here at Wyoming believe that the punting game is the most important and that games are won and lost by some play growing out of a punt, such as blocked, fumble or return.

Now we come to the kicker, who is naturally the most important. He is born and not made. Not every man can be a kicker. We feel that any boy who has the natural swing of his leg and rhythmic action in meeting the ball can be improved upon, and this type of boy can be made into a good kicker with the proper coaching in the techniques of kicking. It's another example of the old adage, "You can't make a race horse out of a mule."

Technique of Punting as Taught at Wyoming

We do not say that this is the best method but it is what we like:

- (a). Ten yards back, right foot slightly forward, with feet comfortable distance apart.
- (b). Legs partially flexed at the knees.
- (c). Weight evenly distributed on balls of feet.
- (d). Body bent slightly at the waist.
- (e). Arms comfortably extended in front of right hip.
- (f). Fingers spread with palms upward, shaped to fit ball.
- (g). Physically relaxed, mentally alert.
- (h). Eyes on ball until it leaves foot.
- (i). Toe down, knee locked, swing straight through ball.
- (j). Proper holding and dropping of ball. (Most important.)
 - (1). We like for our kickers to have their hands on each side of ball with front end of ball slightly down and turned slightly to the inside.
 - Release the ball with both hands simultaneously.
- (k). Always handle the ball with arms extended. Never bring ball in to body before kicking. Move forward as tall is snapped from center.
 - (1). Never kick the ball too hard.
 - (2). Same principle as hitting a golf ball or baseball. Meet the ball properly at the right time and



Coach Dickens is in his second season at Wyoming.

He came to the Cowboy corral after six successful years at Wofford (S. C.) College, where his teams compiled a record of 40 wins, 16 losses and 7 ties. He was a stellar tailback at the University of Tennessee, 1934, 1935, and 1936, and won the coveted Circle and Torch award as the outstanding Volunteer athlete of the period, 1933-36.

His coaching background includes also assistant coaching jobs at Wofford and North Carolina State, and head coaching jobs at University of Tennessee Junior College and Cookeville, Tennessee, High School. True to the Tennessee tradition, Coach Dickens is very thorough on fundamentals and lays stress on the kicking game. In his first season at Wyoming, his Cowboys won 5, lost 4 and tied 1, bringing his total coaching record to 45 wins, 20 losses and 8 ties.

with a good follow-through and it will go just as far, if not farther.

Methods of Punting

- (a). Stepping back, left foot first.
- (b). One step kick—left foot step.
 (c). One and a half step kick, right foot in front. (Method we use.)
- (d). Rocker step, one-half step back with right foot and kick.

What Punters Should Do

- (a). Eyes on the ball.
- (b). Snap lower leg and extend toe at contact with ball, locking knee and ankle.

- (c). Virtually place the ball on the foot.
- (d). Hit ball with outside part of instep.
- (e). Kick straight through the ball.
- (f). Follow through, proceeding forward.
- (g). Keep left toe in contact with ground on follow-through.

Placing Kick

(a). In placing a kick left or right, we ask our kicker to pick out a spot 10 or 15 yards past the spot where he plans to kick the ball out of bounds. This enables him to kick past the out of bounds spot so that the ball will never fall short if kicked properly. This takes continual practice and must be practiced every day by the kicker.

Punt Used as an Offensive Weapon A superior kicker can easily be the difference in a ball club.

- (a). Kick on first, second or third down.
 - (b). Kick with the wind.
- (c). Kick often on wet days. Let the opponents make the mistakes.
 - (d). Quick kick.
 - (1). Technique: Kicker starts back with right foot, then left, and ends up in the same position as if he were in deep kick formation. Ball is passed as soon as left foot touches the ground. Center passes the ball knee high to the right knee. Ball is kicked with a snap kick rather than a followthrough and ball is dropped practically flat instead of nose down and slightly to the inside. Kick should be low shooting kick so as to get over safety man's head in a hurry. This play can be the greatest offensive weapon in your attack if you have the good fortune to have a great quick-kicker.

Defense Against Punt

- (a). Best defense is rushing the punt.
- (1). Makes kicker hurry the kick.
- (2). Forces him to kick high and short.
- (3). Keeps kicker from placing kick.

 Kick Blocking Stunts
- (a). Right end going in on weak side.
- (b). Crossing tackles and ends on either side.
- (c). Shooting linebacker through line.

Be sure that man blocking kick goes for the toe of kicker instead of the (Continued on page 62)



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MEET THE COMMISSIONER

of the Rocky Mountain Conference

E. L. "DICK" ROMNEY

ISTINCTIVE HONORS were recently Distinctive notices brought to the Mountain States Athletic Conference when its commissioner, E. L. "Smilin' Dick" Romney was elected to the national football Hall of Fame. Romney, who has been commissioner of the eight Skyline institutions since 1949 when he left the coaching ranks, has done a tremendous job in unifying the schools of the farflung Rocky Mountain states, and his service on the national committees has brought commendation from the top athletic leaders. Last fall he scored a major success when he persuaded the NCAA national television committee to televise the Utah-Brigham Young University game on Thanksgiving Day.

After gaining All-American honors as a guard on the University of Utah national championship basketball team of 1916, and being a terror as a halfback on the gridiron, Romney gained Rose Bowl honors by rambling for the only touchdown scored by his service



club in the 1919 classic. His collegiate career was punctuated with one notable achievement after another. His college major was in English.

He coached all major sports at Utah State Agricultural College for 31 years, winning his share of conference football, basketball and track and field championships. He enjoyed a preponderance of wins and when he closed out his coaching career in 1949 to become the first commissioner of the Skyline Conference, he left behind an enviable record. Friend and foe alike now applaud the man who did so much for athletics in Utah in general and at Utah State in particular.



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By GEORGE GRIFFIN

This All-Time Southeastern Conperiod from 1933, when the Conference was organized to the present time. Selections were made on the basis of collegiate performances, including relay carnivals and championship meets. Since it does not cover the period prior to 1933, the name of Ed Ham, record holder and Olympic broad jump champion, could not be included on this team. Ham would, undoubtedly, be included on any All-Southern or All-American team picked over the last 50-year period.

Belcher is listed ahead of Hardin in the 440. Although Hardin holds the Conference record at 46.8, Belcher holds the Southern record at 46.7 and won this event three years in Conference competition. He also held the American indoor record for 600 yards for many years.

This team includes many outstanding athletes: Walker, who was former national 100 meter champion and still coholder of 60-yard dash record; Brown, former member of the American Olympic team; Belcher, former member of the AAU team which traveled through Europe prior to the war, and who won 11 of 12 races while in Europe; Overton, of Auburn, also a member of the American-European team; Towns, of Georgia, former Olympic high hurdle champion; Hall, of Florida, former NCAA high jump champion; Torrance, of LSU, former world's record holder; Dillion, of Auburn, one of the world's greatest discus throwers and former member of the American-European team. Vereen, of Georgia Tech, is the only freshman to make this All-Time SEC Track Team.

What a great track meet it would be if these great athletes could be put on the same track, all in their prime, in competition with a similar team from another conference!

ALL-TIME

SOUTHEASTERN CONFERENCE TRACK TEAM 1933-1954

100 Yards

Brown (LSU) Bienz (Tulane) Walker (Ga. Tech) Fowlkes (Ga. Tech)

220 Yards

Brown (LSU) Bienz (Tulane) Creel (Auburn) Dupree (Auburn)

440 Yards

Belcher (Ga. Tech) Hardin (LSU) Church (LSU) Dickey (LSU)

880 Yards

Albertson (Tenn.) Hill (Tenn.) Rogan (Ky.) Paris (Miss.)

One Mile

Holmberg (Tenn.) Rogan (Ky.) Overton (Auburn) Carley (Auburn)

Two Miles

Holmberg (Tenn.) Overton (Auburn) Aldridge (Ga. Tech) Sanders (LSU)

High Hurdles

Towns (Ga.) Moreau (LSU) DeMedicis (Auburn) Waterer (LSU) Low Hurdles
Hardin (LSU)
Cate (Ga.)
Cichowski (Ala.)

Belcher (Ga. Tech)

Pole Vault
E. Poucher (Fla.)
L. Poucher (Fla.)
Korik (Tenn.)

High Jump Hall (Fla.) Neff (Tenn.) Richey (Auburn) Horn (Ala.)

Gordy (LSU)

Broad Jump
Brown (LSU)
Fowlkes (Ga. Tech)
Vickers (Fla.)
Wilcox (Ga.)

Shot Put
Torrance (LSU)
Shield (Ala.)
Johnson (Ala.)
Vereen (Ga. Tech)

Discus
Dillion (Auburn)
White (Tulane)
Vereen (Ga. Tech)
Graves (LSU)

Javelin Salisburn (Ga.) Batchelor (Ga.) Blair (LSU) Webb (Ga. Tech)

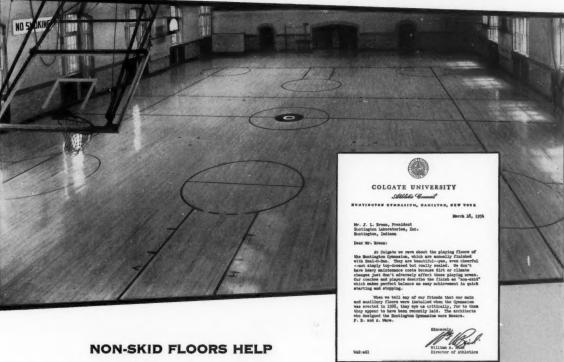
Relay LSU Alabama Georgia Tech Auburn



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PASS DEFENSE

(Continued from page 16)

dropping back or going out with the flanker it is his job to cover the spot (1) with his hands.

I believe if you work with that quite a lot you will find that there is more to this than theory. The ends can do a pretty good job of attempting to cover the flat.

We call this line backer "D" to illustrate. If the right line backer rushes he must again think of the quick pass in the territory he has vacated, if the passer indicates in that direction.

Now if the passer doesn't indicate in that direction then of course he gets in there with all the power he has.

I neglected to cover one thing here. As the tackle rushes, he has two things in mind. First, if the pass is indicated in his area, to get up in front of it, and if it is a running play or the passer attempts to run he must cover the wide. If the end is covering the flat, the tackle is responsible for the wide play; that is the fake pass and wide run.

Now for the tackle again. There is another maneuver which we use that everybody uses. We tell our tackles to delay the end quite often. In that case we usually have the end rushing. I simply add this to let you know that we

haven't forgotten it. At the time when he is delaying, the end is rushing. He comes out in about the position the end would rush from and the end rushes from about the position the tackle would rush from.

Another defensive maneuver that works in here is the pinch and I suppose all of you use the pinch in which you put the tackle to the inside and the end to the outside. Some of you use linebackers for that purpose, pinching the end so that he cannot get free.

If the pinch is on, the normal assignment occurs. The end will drop back in the flat and the tackle, after the pinch is over, will rush in his normal rushing position, thinking of his job. We think of the pinch to stop the quick short pass. We are not as concerned with the quick pass when we pinch or when we delay.

This is simply to illustrate the use of the lineman to get five men to rush and to try to cover all of the areas. We have a change-off which we use about as regularly as we use Maneuver # 1, and for the purpose of this we will call it Maneuver # 2.

In other words, the left end rushing, still has the same initial assignment, the left line backer covers the outside, the right line backer covers the middle, now we tell the left tackle to be

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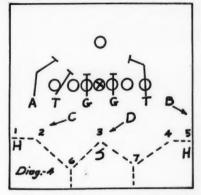
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particularly concerned with the spot # 6.



This is difficult to cover. The right tackle is concerned with his end dropping off to cover the flat. The right tackle is greatly concerned about the quick pass in the area (4).

The left guard coming in helps protect area (6). The right guard tries to protect the quick pass in (7).

We carry out the same idea from other maneuvers, an overshift, or a fiveman set-up or seven man set-up.

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Traveling Round the ATLANTIC COAST and SOUTHERN CONFERENCES

with JACK HORNER

Wade said when learning he had been voted a spot in the Helms Athletic Foundation's College Football Hall of Fame. . . . The former Army colonel, now commissioner of the Southern Conference, was one of two coaches admitted to the hall's membership this year. . . . The other was Bill Spaulding, who coached at Western State Normal, Minnesota and U.C.L.A.

They are the 26th and 27th coaches to be honored by the Helms selection board. . . . Wade produced five Rose Bowl teams and had the pleasure of playing host to one of the contests when the 1942 game was transferred from Pasadena to Durham because of the threat of a Japanese invasion on the Pacific Coast. . . .

After building football empires at Alabama and then Duke, the colonel quit the coaching bench following the 1950 season to accept his present position as commissioner of the 10-member Southern Conference. . . . He is recognized as the only man ever to play in a Rose Bowl game and then return as a head coach. . . . He played guard on the Brown team which lost to Washington State in 1916. . . .

Wade returned to Pasadena and guided his Alabama Crimson Tide to victory over Washington by 20-19 in the 1926 Rose Bowl game, focusing national attention on the college brand of football as played in the south. . . . Alabama and Wade went right back the next year and tied highly-favored Stanford, 7-7. . . . After his 1930 Alabama team walloped Washington State by 24-0 in the Rose Bowl, he switched to Duke and produced Rose Bowl teams in 1938 and again in 1941. . . .

Southern California scored on a pass play in the last 40 seconds to beat Duke's previously untied, unbeaten and unscored-on Blue Devils by 7-3, and Oregon State went to Durham and trimmed Duke by 20-16 in the transplanted Rose Bowl game. . . .

SOUTH CAROLINA scored one of its biggest football victories of all-time when it went to West Point and knocked over highly-favored Army in the 1954 season inaugural. . . . Scheduled to lose by two touchdowns, Coach Rex Enright's Gamecocks soundly trounced the Cadets, pride of the East, by the score of 34-20. . . . On the same afternoon at Philadelphia, Duke slaughtered Pennsylvania, 52-0, to bring national football prestige to the Atlantic Coast Conference on the first big Saturday of the season. . . .

VIRGINIA TECH'S GOBBLERS, coached by Frank Moseley, showed the proud ACC no mercy when it knocked off two straight Atlantic Coast Conference teams in its first two outings of the campaign. . . . The Gobblers trimmed N. C. State, 31-20, and then whipped Wake Forest, 32-0. . . . Virginia Tech, a member of the Southern Conference, has ambitions of enrolling in the ACC when the latter body decides to accept new members. . . .

Don King, Clemson quarterback, dreamed the night before the Presbyterian game that he would throw a touchdown pass on the first Clemson play from scrimmage. . . . Then the senior ball-handler went out the next day and did just that—flipping a touchdown aerial on the first play he called in Clemson's opening game. . . . Scott Jackson caught it. . . .

For the first time in several years, University of Virginia has a set of brothers on its football team. . . . They are Eddie Knowles, senior, and Stan Knowles, sophomore, both halfbacks from Charleston, W. Va. . . . And John Polzer, the Cavaliers' guard standout, has a younger brother, Fred, who is a 190-pound end candidate on the freshman squad this year. . . .

ART SMITH, cross country and track coach at University of West Virginia, had the honor of coaching the United States Olympic track team in the 1912 Olympic games in Sweden. . . . He did a repeat for the Americans in Paris in 1920. . . Duke University sold "around 7,000" season tickets in advance of the schedule opening this year, largest preseason football sale in the school's history. . . . The home games feature Tennessee, Army, Georgia Tech and South Carolina, the Blue Devils playing their other six games on the road. . . . However, away from home games with

North Carolina, Wake Forest and N. C. State represent a distance of no more than 25 miles. . . .

JIM TATUM, Maryland coach, opened the 1954 season with a seven-year record at the institution of 57 wins, 12 losses and three ties. . . . He has produced four bowl teams in those seven seasons. . . . When Tatum took his Terrapins to the Pacific Coast to play U.C.L.A. in their second game of the campaign, it marked the first crosscountry trip for the College Park school. . . .

Wake Forest and North Carolina were mighty proud this summer when two of their former athletes captured national championships. . . Arnold Palmer, captain of the Wake Forest golf team last spring, won the United States Amateur golf championship. . . Vic Seixas, former North Carolina tennis captain and an ex-Wimbledon winner, finally succeeded in grabbing off the National tennis singles title at Forest Hills in his 14th try. . . . Seixas also is a Davis Cupper. . . .

Forty-nine points in one football game! . . . Yes, Ira (Rat) Rogers, West Virginia's great fullback of 1919, scored 49 points as the Mountaineers routed Marietta College, 61-0. He now coaches the school's golf team. . . . Bill Dudley, who returned to his alma mater as backfield coach this year, had a total offense record of 1,824 yards his All-American season of 1941 at University of Virginia. . . . He rushed 968 yards, passed for 856 and scored 134 points . . . Dudley starred in professional football for several years before retiring to accept a coaching job. . . .

University of North Carolina has two brothers playing the same position. . . They are Jack Maultsby, 225 pounds, and Tom Maultsby, 205 pounds both hometown Chapel Hill boys. . . . Jack starts at right tackle and Tom is the No. 3 man at the same spot. . . .

0 0

West Virginia has a freshman halfback by the name of Lefty Reight, who hails from Etna, Pa. . . And Duke has two Bob Murrays on its varsity.

(Continued on page 58)

EARLY SEASON FOOTBALL QUESTIONS

By H. V. PORTER

Secretary, National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations

(Editor's Note: These rulings do not set aside or modify any rule. They are interpretations on some of the early season situations which have been presented.)

Play: After time-out for a measurement, when does the clock start?

Ruling: When the ball is snapped. In any situation in which advantage might be gained by the requesting team, the Referee should refuse a request for measurement unless the line-to-gain is so close that the Referee is in doubt.

Play: During a legal forward pass which ends behind the line, B¹ while on A's side of the line, uses his hands on A². Is this pass interference?

Ruling: No. It may be legal use of hands by the Defense if he is attempting to get at the ball. If it is holding or is not an attempt to get at the ball, it is illegal use of hands. The distance penalty is the same as for pass interference, i.e., 15 yards but it is not loss of down.

Play: Just before the snap, B has only 10 players on the field. Before the ball is snapped, B¹¹ runs on the field. He is in a position to tackle the runner and does so.

Ruling: If this were a player of Team A, the Official would usually consider it as using a substitution to deceive B. 7-2-4 applies to Team A. If the outlined act by B is an infraction it would be because it is done intentionally, and is unsportsman-like conduct. Unless such act is repeated or is done in such a way as to make it clear that the entry of the substitute is purposely delayed, the Official should not regard it as illegal.

Play: On a try for point, all players of B wave their hands in the air to disconcert kicker A¹.

Ruling: If this is done before the snap, it could be called unsportsmanlike conduct. Usually the effectiveness of such an act is immediately after the ball has been snapped and it is doubtful whether any Official would call it unsportsman-like conduct in that case.

Play: A¹, who has been disqualified, erroneously re-enters. He throws a forward pass which is complete for a touchdown.

Ruling: If the infraction is discovered before the beginning of the succeeding down, the infraction is penalized. Since it occurred at the beginning of the down in which the touchdown was scored, the score is nullified because of enforcement of the penalty. If the infraction is not discovered until after the succeeding down has started (with the snap), the touchdown is not nullified but the penalty should be enforced as part of the down during which discovery is made.

Play: While a kick is in flight, A¹ or B¹ holds. What is the spot of enforcement and is the down replayed?

Ruling: By Federation Code, administration is comparatively simple. Regardless of the kind of kick, it is merely a foul during a loose ball and the basic enforcement spot is at the previous spot. After the penalty, the down is replayed.

Comment: By Collegiate Code, enforcement depends on whether it is a scrimmage-kick or a free-kick. For the latter, penalty is at spot of foul and the

down is not replayed since ball is put in play by a snap instead of a free-kick.

Play: Legal forward pass goes beyond line where B^1 intercepts. B^2 was offside. While B^2 is advancing, there is clipping by A^1 . Are these offsetting fouls and is this fair to B?

Ruling: These are offsetting fouls. As far as equity is concerned, there is a difference of opinion.

Play: During the entire game up to the last few minutes, Team A has been operating from the T offense. In the last few minutes, they are inside B's 10. They take positions for the T offense but then shift into another formation, after which the ball is snapped. Is this legal or illegal?

Ruling: Merely using an additional shift is not an illegal act. The only way it might be a violation of the rules is to

(Continued on page 62)





From the Hub of the Nation

MISSOURI VALLEY & BIG 7 CONFERENCES

By JOHN R. THOMSON

SPINNING OUR WHEELS: When Iowa State took a thumping at Evanston, Ill., at the hands of Northwestern, 27-14, it marked more than the return of coach Vince DiFrancesca to his Alma Mater. Evanston is the site for the school's nickname. The year was 1895 when Iowa State, under the guidance of its new coach, Pop Warner, blew into town, in the wake of Cyclones that had hit the midwest. A Chicago sports writer dubbed them the Cyclones and the appellation was even more fitting when the game was over: Iowa State 36, Northwestern 0.

Iowa State has a cross country team as green as the grass over which they tread.... There isn't a letterman among the thirteen on the squad.... Max Burkett, not only is the backbone of the football squad and almost a cinch for Big Seven honors, but he also won the Athlete of the Week accolade. That completes the cycle, for the big fullback has won that honor at least once each season of competition.

By Example: Ron Stelter, the leading golfer for Detroit U. last year, was elected golf captain this year. He is a junior from Saginaw, Michigan.

AND Now FROM MISSOURI: Roommates during the summer camp at Scott Air Force Base, two quarterbacks, won't be so chummy when they meet at College Park, Maryland, November 25. They are Jack Brase, Missouri, and Charles Boxold, Maryland's signal caller. The third roommate was Tom Breunich, regular Terp tackle.

Missouri is assured of an experienced T quarterback for 1955 . . . Dick Stuber, son of Abe Stuber and former Iowa State coach, has enrolled but under the rules must sit out a year. . . . Abe Stuber is now backfield coach at the University of Washington, Seattle. . . . New uniforms, traveling jackets and a new electric scoreboard are making the Tigers look sharp, feel sharp, but judging by the 31-0 opening setback to Purdue, they may not be sharp.

Out of the more than 100 applicants, Volney Ashford, athletic director at Missouri Valley College, has appointed Bill Wasson head basketball coach. He comes to the Vikes with a background of four years in high school and suc-



O. J. DeVictor (center), veteran University of Missouri trainer, beams as he accepts an "M" Men's jacket, a leather hand-tooled billfold and a check for \$600.00 at a "DeVictor Night" held in the Tigers' field house in March. "M" Men all the way back to 1935, admirers and friends, helped put the "DeVictor Night" project across. As dean of American collegiate trainers, DeVictor has been ministering to athletes for more than 40 years, and has made nine bowl trips.

ceeds Orvis Sigler, now head mentor at West Point.

Houston completed the field for Oklahoma City's nineteenth annual All-College basketball tournament, December 20-22. Other entries are Oklahoma A. & M., the defending champion, San Francisco University, George Washington, Wichita, Wyoming, Tulsa and Oklahoma City University.

Marquette moaned early this year; in fact, before the season got under way. End and co-captain George Brehm was laid low with acute appendicitis. He led all receivers last year and his loss left only co-captain Tom Braatz the only returning veteran.

Eyed by other schools in the conference, as well as members of the Big Seven, Wichita University is expecting to cut a big swath in basketball wars with nine lettermen, five of whom have won three each. It will be the last year the Shockers will play in the Forum, for construction is under way on the new fieldhouse, seating 12,000. Kansas University, incidentally, is play-

ing its last season in its cramped quarters.

St. Louis U., under the editorship of Phil Dynan, publicity man, has printed an eye-catching brochure, slanted for prospective basketball customers. Reasons for buying tickets, the brochure points out, are the presences of La-Salle, national champion; Indiana, Big Ten; Oklahoma A. & M., Missouri Valley winner; Bradley, national runner up; St. John's homecoming game; Wichita, NIT team and Mississippi, new on the schedule. . . Dynan also calls attention to Bob Page, 5' 6", the smallest man ever to play on a St. Louis basketball team.

One more scrimmage play cost Detroit two stars and one of them for the season.

When the play was over, Jack Flanagan, the Titans No. 1 end, had suffered a neck injury when sophomore half-back Bart Jennings suffered a compound fracture of the ankle and is out for the season.



Lyeing the East EASTERN COLLEGE ATHLETIC CONFEREN

By IRVING T. MARSH

In the light of early returns-and please note they are still extremely early, with nine or ten more Saturdays still to go-there will have to be a slight realignment in the list of the top football teams in the Eastern sector. Since the pre-season ratings, that is.

In the early experting, the two teams generally regarded as No. 1 and No. 2 were Army and Penn State, in that order. In the light of State's tremendous victory over Illinois and the crushing defeat of Army by South Carolina, perhaps that order should be reversed.

Matter of fact, maybe Army should not be in the first two. All during the pre-season training, Red Blaik was complaining, and with some asperity. that his Cadets were much too highly rated. He had lost, he said, his top center, Bob Farris, a man who could not be readily replaced. Then Army suffered another blow when its best pass-receiving end, Don Holleder, was sidelined for a month over a slight matter of discipline.

So perhaps the good colonel had reason as well as asperity in agonizing over the Cadet rating.

Maybe, and this is advanced very hesitantly, Boston College should move up there into the runner-up spot. Mike Holovak, the Eagles coach, doesn't like that rating either. On a pre-season trip around the football camps, this correspondent carried away the impression that B. C. was the powerhouse of New England-and experts with closer knowledge agreed - but Mike wasn't saying.

B. C. is big, strong and experienced in most spots. It still has in the wings a sophomore quarterback named Bill Donlan, living out a year of residency, who will be eligible after midseason. This boy was a tremendous high school passer in Boston and a great field general. All New England was agog about him. Even discounting home town chauvinism, it is probable that he will help when he makes his debut. With him, B. C. could be right up there. And they did all right without him in their opener against Detroit.

In any event, these three should be at or near the top come season's end. And among the other independents, watch Colgate and Navy, both with impressive victories in their season's openers. Syracuse, Boston U., Pitt, Holy Cross, Fordham, Villanova and Rutgers might be slightly improved.

And among the smaller colleges, little Amherst has come up with a crack unit-for its class, of course-a unit that has size and experience. And it's experience, or the lack of it, that most coaches are crying about this year. In this section, anyway.

There should be a slight realignment in the Ivy League, too. Cornell, the defending champion, was stunned by its opening-game setback by Colgate. The Cornells were the overwhelming choice to repeat in 1954, but just prior to their opener they lost their two first-string ends, Bruce Brenner and Stan Intihar, both through ineligibility, and their top guard, Jim Van Buren, through injury. Van Buren is an Atlanta boy.

Coach Lefty James has called Van Buren the best lineman by far on his squad and one of the best in the East, so his loss hurt. He may be out for a few more games, too.

Thus, perhaps Yale, with a tremendous group of sophomores, may make the big run for the Ivy. The Elis, playing extremely conservative football, walloped their first opponent, Connecticut, without using more than a few different plays. They have a sophomore quarterback, Dean Glenn Loucks, from White Plains, N. Y., who never played a losing game either in high school or college. The boys will bear watching.

Behind this pair probably comes Dartmouth, also sophomore refurbished, which beat Holy Cross in its opener for the first time in three years. Brown is another Ivy team definitely on the way up as its victory over Lou Little's Columbia team showed.

Penn, Princeton, Columbia and Harvard are presumably on a par below these three leaders, but it's going to be an extremely interesting Ivy season as these traditional foes gird for their round-robin schedule two years hence.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: On page 13 of this issue is carried some of the eligibility rules of the Eastern College Conference which are most often violated. Subsequent issues will carry bulletins on the eligibility rules in other conferences.)

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RELAXING THE QUARTERBACK

(Continued from page 22)

as quickly as possible. We tell the quarterbacks not to stare or make a conscious effort to see, but rather to scan the objects under observation. We try to make this scanning automatic and not subject to his will any more than his heart beat. The quarterbacks take this recognition drill as soon as the game movies are available. The information received from the showing of the movies is charted and serves as an inventory of the previous game.

All this helps us in our search for quarterbacks with poise, quarterbacks whose ideas reel out effortlessly.

We have had quarterbacks with the inborn quality to stand before a charging line and calmly throw the ball—but with poor accuracy. On the other hand, we have had quarterbacks who passed beautifully in practice—but poorly when game conditions appeared.

We called on one of our psychology professors last fall to help us improve Don King, perhaps the nation's finest college quarterback in action today. First, we located the tension. His legs and feet just wouldn't be still when he had the ball. He was like the thor-

oughbred race horse at the post. We made him conscious of his unconscious habits. We supplied him with three different research articles on how to relax, getting him to read them by telling him it was excellent material for a talk in public speaking class.

Once a quarterback recognizes tension, he can learn to relax himself. We try to promote this idea by making our quarterbacks warm up momentarily under produced tension. We have them force their muscles into a tense condition, then suddenly relax. This relaxation is automatic if not interfered with and proves to the quarterbacks that tenseness can be conquered to their advantage.

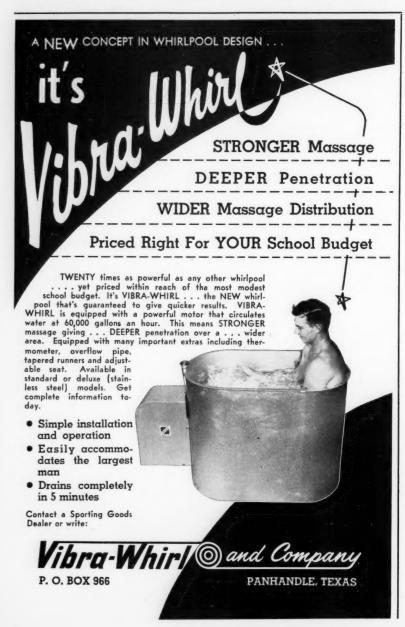
We talk to our quarterbacks about their hands being the executive instrument of the body. When the hands are tense, the body is set for immediate action. We tell the quarterback to relax his hands when approaching the starting position or when in a tight spot. This removes pressure and gives a feeling of readiness. We continually try to make the quarterback feel he is on the offensive. If he appears too anxious or seems worried, we urge him to relax his arms and abdomen. Deep breathing is also a good way in which to control or tone down excitement in the body.

Most quarterbacks hurry too much and think that there isn't enough time. They are impatient and do not even relax when off the field or on trips. We talk to them about relaxing in the hotel before a game as well as between plays. We make them slow down to the best pace or tempo for doing their jobs. Above all, we insist that each quarterback should call his own game and run his own race. We tell them not to let the defense set the pace for them. Like the good runners in track, they are told to play at their own tempo—regardless of competition.

We want our quarterbacks to have clear goals, clear mental pictures and automatic actions in doing the specific job at hand. Trying too hard to reach the ultimate goal, instead of concentrating on the job at hand, is the basic cause for tension. Quarterbacking is not a 100-yard dash but more like the mile run.

In conclusion, we supply our quarterbacks with little loose leaf booklets entitled "Strategy." It begins with this statement:

"It is true that the Science of Football can be used by either or both sides of a conflict. Science (knowledge, exceptional skill or efficiency) is available to all. We who have the welfare of the team at heart should avail ourselves of the aid of Science."



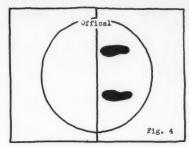
WIN WITH JUMP

(Continued from page 20)

arm is used. The jumping player should alight with feet and body facing his offensive basket (Fig. 4) so as to be in an alert offensive or defensive position.

A properly timed jump will often overcome height and jumping advantages held by an opponent. Many players leap before the ball has started on its downward flight. These same players will misjudge the ball in rebounding. We stress contacting the ball when the body is fully extended and at the height of the individual player's leap. A ball suspended on a pulley and string and controlled by the coach provides excellent jumping practice, especially for timing the downward flight of the ball.

Another important factor in jump ball situations is the position taken around the jump circle by the jumping player's teammates. It should be pointed out at this time that all players are involved in jump balls and not just the jumper. We coach our boys to capture the key-hole as soon as a jump is indicated in front of either basket. This position is yielded to our pivot man on both ends of the court. We attempt to tip to this man in front of our offensive basket so that he may attempt a quick pivot shot. On



the defense, we feel that he is plugging a vulnerable area.

The time spent on jump ball signals, practicing jump ball technique, and drills on simple plays will pay off in points and WINS!



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THE FUTURE OF THE ALL-STAR FOOTBALL GAME

The time has come for the coaches' association in general and the board of directors in particular to be giving some serious thought to the future of the all-star football game. As we have previously explained, coaches in the Big Ten and Pacific Coast conferences are prohibited by conference rules from coaching all-star teams. Last winter the NCAA had a similar recommendation made to apply to all NCAA colleges; but Pres. Gerald and this writer did a little missionary work while in Cincinnati and Sarasota, Fla., last January, and at least prevented any action at that time. Now it looks as if Pres. Mattingly and the writer will have to carry the fight on to New York next January.

The association was very fortunate last summer to have two men of the Bobby Dodd and Jess Neely caliber available—even though the board had to change the date of the school to get them. Our luck just can't hold up. We can't expect to continue to get outstanding men of the year with only three or four conferences supplying the men particularly since the school in Hawaii has entered the field of competition, and if the NCAA were to lower the boom, that would be "all she wrote" under our present system.

What if We Lose?

The good military general plans to win; but he also thinks in terms of an orderly retreat should he lose. That is the way we should be looking at this problem. Should worst come to worst and high school coaches have to do the actual coaching on the field, some plan should be ready. This writer has no axes to grind. His only concern is what is best for high school athletics in Texas. However, we have given the problem some thought and have discussed it at some length with various coaches. With that preface we are going to throw out a few ideas for your consideration.

We are convinced of one thing, however. If our high school coaches are to coach the all-stars, the board of directors must, for its own protection, lay down some very definite policies. The selection must be conducted democratically and impartially because this is indeed a fertile field for professional jealousy to raise its ugly head and cause all kinds of trouble.

Before making any affirmative statements let me make some negative ones. I do not believe that any kind of "automatic" system of selection will work. By that I mean having, for example, the coach of the two AAAA finalists getting the job automatically; or the AAAA finalist from the north teaming with the AAA finalist of the north against a similar lineup from the south. We do not believe that any automatic system will work because of different systems of football. A single wing champion coach (as Lamar of Houston was last year) would not have been much help working under either Dodd or Neely. Neither could the best results be obtained with a split T coach working under a conventional T coach -or vice versa. Nor do we believe that the best results can be gained consistently with two head high school coaches working together. The ideas of some of our best high school coaches are as far apart as the poles and we do not believe that such a combination would produce the best results. You are probably thinking, "If you do not think any of those will work, what will work?" Well, we were just getting around to that-but we are not sure that we have that answer either.

Merely A Suggested Plan

Assuming that the same pattern (T vs. split T) will be followed next year it would be the North's turn to have the conventional T and the South the split T. With such a setup in view, let McConachie poll the association members in the North for nominees for a high school coach using the split T and conduct a similar poll in the South for conventional T coaches. Then from this poll let the board of directors select at least five nominees and let the North coaches vote on their nominees and the South on theirs.

Furthermore, it seems to us that it would be understood that the head

coach selected would bring his own assistants (not more than two) because in such a short period a coaching team already organized could do a much better job than one that first had to weed out conflicting ideas. We also favor bringing assistant coaches because "assistant coaching" is a profession within itself (we can't have nearly enough good ones, incidentally); and when we get right down to cases there are more assistant football coaches in the association than there are head football coaches. In our opinion, they would not only do a better coaching job than another head coach, but are also deserving of that recognition.

We also believe that the all-star game would have a much greater appeal both to the coaches attending the school and the general public if these high school coaches were putting on the offense of the college coach instructors than trying to put on their own. In such a manner the coaching school instructor would serve as "chief of staff" but not do any actual coaching on the field. He would conduct daily staff conferences, observe the workouts and make suggestions, but the high school coaches would do the actual coaching.

A Grand Professional Experience

Wouldn't it be a grand experience for a Texas high school coach to serve under one of the finest college coaches in the land for an entire week? We can think of nothing that would help him more professionally. Of course, the board of directors will worry about how much it will cost the association; but if this writer were still coaching, he would gladly pay the association for the privilege.

As we said in the very beginning, we are not campaigning for any particular system—but we do want some definite policies laid down. If any of our readers have any ideas along this line, we will be glad to see that the board receives them; but even better would be for you to contact your own regional director or Pres. Mattingly. We can tell you this but definitely—the board does not have the answer now and it will appreciate any suggestions any of the members might have to offer.



SECtional Notes SOUTHEASTERN CONFERENCE



By TOM SILER
Knoxville News-Sentinel

Now the horrible truth comes out.... Auburn doesn't know where its famed "War Eagle" yell came from. . . . Seems a shame, too, since they've been inflicting a boisterous rendition of same on rival teams, alumni, cities and campuses for these many years.

Bill Beckwith, the Plainsman press agent, a sort of vice president in charge of adjectives, can offer several options on the origin of "War Eagle" but his innate honesty forces him to admit that he places only a modicum of stock in any of the legendary tales.

Some of the old Auburns say the battle cry came down from the Saxons of old. Buzzards, so the story goes, would circle the field and settle on the dead (none of them Plainsmen, you understand). Thus, the Saxons would call the birds war eagles. Just how the cry might have been handed down to Auburn in the 20th century isn't quite clear.

Here's another version. . . . Back in 1914, Auburn engaged Pop Warner's Carlisle Indians. Auburn's mascot was an eagle, penned on the sidelines. The game was scoreless and going poorly for Auburn when, the legend says, the eagle escaped from the pen and began circling the playing field.

The students began to chant "eagle, eagle, eagle." Out of this noise and confusion Auburn launched a rally that won the game, 7-0. Beckwith isn't prepared to vouch for either yarn, but he does say the origin is unimportant.

"We don't worry where the yell came from," he says. "We just love to yell, and 'War Eagle' is such fun to yell."

Vanderbilt's freshman coach, young Bill Hickman, is well remembered for his surprising remark to Wallace Wade a few years ago. Hickman, a star at Virginia under Art Guepe, was discussing football with Wade.

"What do you think of the single wing?" asked Wade.

"I'd rather sit in a dentist's chair for an hour," Hickman said.

Sid Youngelman, captain of the 1954 Crimson Tide, enrolled at Alabama on a basketball scholarship. Failing as a cager, he turned to football. The big kid—230 pounds—from Brooklyn made little progress for a year or so, but developed rapidly as a junior. Now he is rated one of the best tackles in the South.

The Tennessee-Duke football rivalry, which began in 1931, will end, for a while at least, after the 1956 game.

The series grew out of the Tennessee-Alabama series. When Wallace Wade left Alabama for Duke the Vols began playing the Blue Devils. It developed into a brilliant duel so long as Wade and Neyland held the reins. The rivalry lost some of its old flavor when they stepped down.

Duke already has filled the date, playing Maryland in the old Tennessee date in 1957. The Vols have not signed a new team yet.

This writer's 2,000-mile tour of SEC football camps indicated that Southern teams would be throwing the ball much more in 1954. Last year the 12 schools averaged 14 passes per game, which is probably about average for major teams around the nation.

However, more than half of the SEC teams plan to seek victory through the air. I expect Georgia Tech to throw more, utilizing the fine marksmanship of Bill Brigman. Certainly, Alabama, with Bart Starr in the saddle, will keep the secondary busy, and so will Auburn, capitalizing on the brilliant passcatching talents of Jim Pyburn.

Ole Miss always has tossed the ball around a great deal, especially for a Split-T team. Vanderbilt and Kentucky—you can bet on this—will pass a great deal, hoping to loosen up the defense for their modest set of running backs.

And Tennessee, which threw less than any team in the circuit last season, will throw frequently from the fullback as well as the tailback slot.

Scattered notes . . . Georgia received a fancy guarantee to open the season at Tallahassee against Florida State,

which is ambitious to crack the socalled big-time in football. . . . Auburn's sophomore halfback, Pat Meagher, is a son of Jack Meagher, the fine Auburn coach from 1934 to 1942. . . . Red Drew's Alabama teams hold a 5-2-0 edge over Georgia Tech, a 6-1-0 margin over Georgia, a 4-0-1 edge over Mississippi State and a 5-1-0 margin over Auburn. . . . Ole Miss and Tennessee resume play on the gridiron in 1956. . . . Kentucky players, most of them, wear a metal brace across the front of their helmets just in case somebody takes a swipe at their molars. . . . The Sugar Bowl, for the first time in history, is selling tickets out-of-town by mail order, two to a customer. . . . Darrell Royal, the youthful (30) Miss. State coach, thinks football could do with fewer time outs. . . . "In what other sport," he asks, "does the weakening foe get a chance to stop the show and take a breather . . . I think the team that shoves you in the hole should have a chance to cash in on it." . . . He may have something there, but in answer to his question, basketball, of course, permits the team to call a time out when the rival is "hot" and they usually do. . . . Pete Baird, the New Orleans wit, observes "Poor indeed is the modern football coach without a quarter."

FRONT COVER PHOTO

Dicky Moegle Halfback, Rice Institute

Dicky has all the qualifications of a great football player - 6', 180 lbs., fast, and nifty. Last season, he ranked sixth nationally in rushing . . . gained 1,098 yards in 11 games, including Cotton Bowl, for an average of 9.3 yards . . . named with Baugh, Layne, and Kimbrough to the All-Time Cotton Bowl backfield . . . scored three touchdowns in Cotton Bowl, one on the famous 95 yard "bench tackle" play. Opens 1954 season with a bang, scoring three touchdowns against Florida. Dicky is a senior from Taylor, Texas.

JACK HORNER

(Continued from page 50)

. . . One plays center and the other quarterback. . . . Each has the same middle initial of H. . . . Coach Bill Murray, no relation, yells for "Center Murray" and "Quarterback Murray." . . .

Although it decided to cancel its football schedule in mid-summer, Washing & Lee has changed its mind and plans to field a team of some kind.... It will play freshman, junior varsity and small college opposition.... The school also is mapping plans to return to the sport on a limited basis next fall.... But it doesn't want any part of big-time football....

Fullback Joe Boland of George Washington had the misfortune to suffer a broken arm in the opening game of the season against Wake Forest.

FIELD GENERALSHIP

(Continued from page 27) it would be better not to pass.

A punt is generally the best way to get the ball away from your own goal line, but not always. It is not necessary to wait until fourth down to kick.

From about your thirty to the other team's thirty is where you should feel free to run your entire attack. Using your best judgement and what information is supplied you by the bench.

1. Equalize the load of the backs. Try not to use a man after he has been jarred up or if he has just made a long run.

2. Keep in the middle of the field as much as possible.

3. It is not advisable to put flankers into the sidelines. Place them to the wide side of the field as much as possible.

4. Remember that a QB has a law of compensation: To make your wide plays work, make the defense respect your line plays. To make the inside line plays work, carry the threat of a wide play or pass. To make your passes work make them respect your running game and vice-versa.

5. If the opposition continually uses an overbalanced defense to meet your strongest attack, observe its weaknesses, use counters and reverses, and make them adjust. Remember that any defense that is abnormally strong in one respect is abnormally weak in another.

6. Expect overshifted defenses toward wide side of the field. Opposition will usually loop or slant to long side also. They will be pretty well set for wide stuff to the long side so go off tackle or back to the short side.

From about opponents' thirty-five yard line to their goal line you will figure to use all four of your downs to gain a first down. At this particular position you should be more satisfied with short but reliable gains that will grind out first downs and result in touchdowns. The closer you get to the goal line the more reluctant you should be to throw on first down. Generally, an automatic to either end over the middle is not too good a call. However, the defense may actually present it to you, so take advantage of any gifts.

Passes over the middle near the goal line are not best because more defenders can get in on the act. Generally, the best passes are those to the outside and should be thrown so that if not completed they will go out of bounds.

Call on your best backs in this territory and send them over your strongest blocking linemen. In the pinches always call on your best. "Do not send a boy out to do a man's job."

On fourth down in scoring territory the ball should be squarely in the middle of the field—in position for a field goal, wide end run, flat pass, or any play in your repertoire.

Read the concluding installment of this article in the next issue of COACH & ATHLETE.





Coastal Cuff-Notes

PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCES



By GEORGE H. ALLEN

We saw the TV of a Canadian football game Saturday and liked it. The rules are quite different from American with 12 men playing and three downs to make 10 yards. The field is 110 yards in length and 65 wide, giving much greater open play.

No blocking is permitted down field—that is 10 yards from the scrimmage line. The scoring is different—a TD counting five, kick one. Also, a rouge is scored when a runner fails to bring the ball out 25 yards deep end zone when kicked over the goal line. We saw Norm Hecker penalized 10 yards over mildly protesting a ruling.

FOOTBALL RULES

Two - PLATOON FOOTBALL ADVOCATES find a friend in—and this may surprise you—Dr. Willis Jacobus, team physician at the University of Southern California.

"The new collegiate rule makes my job much more difficult," Dr. Jacobus was saying here before a group of sports fan. "Not that we have any more injuries, or that they are any fewer, but when a man has received an injury, the new substitution rule complicates matters for the team doctor who has to make a decision whether or not that man should be allowed to play."

Dr. Jacobus explained that a player may receive an injury of undetermined severity. Under the unlimited substitution rule, it was possible to put that player back in the game or leave him in for a few plays. If he couldn't make it, pull him out. If he could, it is presumed he would help the team in its effort to win the game.

But now, when you can't get a man back into the game right away, the medico faces a different and more forbidding problem. If he lets the man play, he cannot be taken out without being lost to the team for many minutes. So the player might be left in longer than is safe or judicious. If the doc decides not to take a chance, it being impossible to experiment for a play or two, the man is probably out of the game entirely, when, may times, it would turn out he could play and be of real help to the team.

"I'd like to see them at least modify

the new rule on substitutions," the Trojan medico said. "The present rule sure makes it tough on us."

Our recommendation to the Football Rules Committee for the 1955 season would be to make a change in the substitution rule which would permit a player to be removed and returned once in each quarter. Also, to delete the four minute period and return to the original quarters instead of the six periods. We believe this change would benefit the game, the players, the spectators, and especially meet with the approval of small college coaches.

OLDEST RIVALRY

FOR THE FIRST TIME in their 59-yearold rivalry, Pomona-Claremont and Occidental College gridders will duel twice in one season, this fall.

A unique experimental "round robin" schedule pits Pomona - Claremont's Sagehens against Oxy's Tigers on October 23 at Claremont and on November 20 at Eagle Rock.

Each game will count as half a contest in the standings of the Southern California Intercollegiate Conference.

This oldest gridinon rivalry on the West Coast began in 1895. Since then the Sagehens have won 29 games, the Tigers 21 and four have been tied. No games between the two teams were played from 1896 to 1899 or in 1944.

Without question, the Oklahoma team we saw on TV will rate among the top two teams in the nation. Pete Elliott said Oklahoma was a slow starter in the past. Wilkinson and his staff certainly had them ready for this one against a good California eleven.

This is written before the USC-Pitt contest, but several people are off key if they think USC will handle the Panthers at the odds quoted. Pitt will represent the State of Pennsylvania very well.

UCLA's opener was a mismatch. It is difficult to know what these service teams have from year to year, because of the frequent changes in administration and personnel.

According to reports from Berkeley, a five-foot, four-inch, 136-pound half-back by the name of Donn Smith has established himself as the No. 2 left half on the powerful University of

California football team.

He must be the smallest man who ever made a modern postwar varsity football squad.

Jess Hill and his squad received a tough break when Orlando Ferrante, SC's first string right guard and the team's top downfield blocker, broke a small bone in his right ankle during Saturday's scrimmage, X-ray pictures revealed yesterday. Team Doctor Willis Jacobus said Ferrante will be out at least six weeks.

Ennio B. Arboit, 39, who coached the St. Anthony's High School football team to the Catholic League title the past two years, died suddenly of a heart attack in September.

His death occurred just an hour before he was to conduct the Long Beach School's first football workout.

Arboit, who lettered at Notre Dame in 1937, came to St. Anthony's in 1951 from Spaulding Institute, Peoria, Illinois, and served as assistant coach. He leaves his wife, Dolores, and seven children

Pepperdine College football hopes took a nose dive when four players, two first stringers, one second stringer and one third stringer, were declared ineligible by the college athletic board chaired by Dr. Leo Ashby.

Players removed from the squad for this season were first team tackles Stacie Green and Matt Phillips, second team tackle Bob Kennard and third string guard Tom Mitchell.

COACHING CHANGES

STAN HISERMAN, track coach at the University of Idaho since 1946, was named track mentor at the University of Washington recently as successor to the veteran Clarence S. (Hec) Edmunson.

Los Angeles State College added a new member to its coaching staff when Director of Athletics Ferron C. Losee announced recently the acquisition of Emil Wroblickly as Diablo end coach.

HONOR TEAM

More than 200 citizens of this community gathered to honor at a banquet the Colton Lions Little League team that went to the finals of the World's Championship.



Roamin' the Rockies-ROCKY MOUNTAIN CONFERENCE



By DURRELL "QUIG" NIELSEN

FIVE SKYLINE COACHES picked their colleague, genial Phil Dickens, to lead the Wyoming Cowboys to the 1954 Skyline grid crown. The other two of the group (Dickens couldn't vote for his own team) selected the Laramie eleven to wind up in the second slot. Dickens wasn't at all happy about the election. He insists his team is a year or more away from the caliber that brings trophies back to the campus. Utah, winner of the title for the past three years, wound up with two votes to finish first and Utah State drew one first place vote.

The Cowpokes opened their season with Oklahoma A&M and dropped a one T. D. affair, but they showed great promise, particularly the inexperienced sophomores. So genial Phil will likely be ready to come down the home stretch in great style once he gets the non-conference openers out of the way.

Wyoming opened the season last week with Joe Mastrogiovanni, the Cowboy from Brooklyn and the nation's number three offensive star of last year, performing in the quarter or blocking back position. Last fall he excelled at the tailback slot. However, it is Dickens' plan to have Cowboy Joe run and throw from this upback position as well as completing the blocking assignments. It is nice to note that Mastro insisted that his uniform number be changed from 45 to 22 to correspond with his new position.

Usually a prominent player sticks with the number he begins his career with, but Mastro is a conformist to the system that says a blocking back number should begin with 2.

SEASON FOOTBALL OPENERS in the mountain country gave a pretty good insight as to what to expect in the way of strength among the various clubs. Utah took a one-point loss from the University of Washington, but showed surprising strength. Utah's coach, Jack Curtice, is looking for a good quarterback who can step into the hurling shoes left by Don Rydalch, and he may have him before too many more games have been played. Bob Tichenal brought the New Mexico Lobos into Provo and proceeded to whip Brigham-Young University for the first conference win of the young season. The Lobos were particularly strong in many departments and may be on their way to the most successful season since joining the Skyline loop several years ago. Tichenal is in his second year at Albuquerque and the strength of his personnel has increased tremendously. Center Larry White is certain All-American timber, and if he continues throughout the season at the pace he set in the opener the honors will surely come his way.

UTAH STATE has an unusual schedule. The Aggies don't play at home until late in October and by that time their grid fortunes will be pretty well made

or lost. Their opener brought them a three-T. D. defeat, but Coach John Roning believes he can have the team profit by their mistakes and buckle down now for the rough road ahead.

Coach Bob Blackman is on the climb at Denver University. In his season opener he unveiled some nifty performers and there are those now who believe the Pioneers will have much to say about where the conference title comes to rest. Blackman is building up the interest once again in support of the Pioneer athletic fortunes and a good season will do much to strengthen the position of all concerned.

WYOMING UNIVERSITY will play a 26-game basketball schedule which will include playing in the all-college tournament at Oklahoma City. Ev Shelton master-mind of the Cowboy hoop fortunes, has also set cage clinics at several Wyoming cities, including Saratoga, Lander, Torrington, Douglas, and Newcastle and at Belle Fourche, South Dakota. The Pokes will play ten games at home, seven conference foes and Oklahoma City, St. Louis, and Oklahoma A&M.

Coach Eddie Chinske of the Montana Grizzlies is happy about the opportunities presented his team this fall. The Montana eleven, for the first time, met a Big Ten foe, Iowa, will perform on television when they play Brigham-Young University at Provo in late October, and will meet Utah, perennial conference champion. The Grizzly team hasn't played Utah in football since 1912.

Montana's team physician has reported that tackle Don Little is afflicted with "spondylolisthesis, spina bifida occulta." However, he is still playing football.

TUFF LINFORD, former Utah State line coach who is now coaching football at Jordan high school, just outside of Salt Lake City, has a team this fall that is the envy of many college coaches. The Jordan line averages well over 200 pounds. Linford, who moved to Jordan this summer from Bear River high, is after another prep school championship, and from the early season reports the competition won't be too tough.

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Prowling around the Midwest BIG TEN CONFERENCE

By JACK PROWELL Champaign, III. News-Gazette

Two athletes who are in their fourth year of competition will play an important role in the 1954 Western conference football race. They're Alan Ameche, Wisconsin's stampeding fullback, and Jim Reichenbach, Ohio State guard.

They, and others, came into the Big Ten as freshmen in 1951 when freshmen were eligible for varsity competition.

Veteran Big Ten observers scoffed at the thought that freshmen could make Western conference varsities. "Why," they said, "even sophomores can't play regularly on good teams."

Well, fact is Ameche must have been good enough in high school to play on any Big Ten team. Certainly, he was a whiz-banger as a freshman, because he set a conference rushing record that year, although he gained only 40-odd yards in his first game against Illinois.

Watching Ameche, Reichenbach, Illinois lineman Bucky Tate, and others break in as 18-year-olds, coaches decided that maybe other youngsters were good enough to play. They have given more trust to sophomores since then.

Bob Zuppke, veteran Illinois coach who has been around the Big Ten since 1913, says that Ameche is the best fullback he has ever seen. Pretty high praise, but those who've watched The Horse throughout his career at Wisconsin believe it.

Ivy Williamson has the best Big Ten coaching record of any coach now active in the league.... Bennie Oosterbaan of Michigan and Ray Eliot of Illinois have won the most titles, three apiece.... Chuck Mather of Kansas, former Massilon, O., coach, took several stars from that high school with him to the Jayhawkers. "Have you ever seen the movie Chuck has of Massilon football?" asks Ernie Godfrey, veteran Ohio State coach. "It's hard to believe

that any high school kid could be as highly developed as Chuck's boys are." . . . Ohio State has a 6-8 quarterback and a 6-6 end on its freshman team. "The big QB has a chance to help us someday," the Ohioans report, "and the end is an aggressive lad."

FROM THE EARLY RESULTS, J. C. Caroline of Illinois and LeRoy Bolden of Michigan State don't have much chance of living up to their pre-season All-American ratings. Not because of lack of individual brilliance on their own part, but their teams aren't up to what they've been the past few years. . . . Dave Leggett, who took over from highly-rated John Borton as Ohio State QB this year, outplayed both Borton and Notre Dame's Ralph Guglielmi in the Ohio high school all-star game when all three were preparing to enter college. . . . Jim Parker, 6-3, 248pound Ohio guard, probably will be the Big Ten's best sophomore lineman. "The varsity tried all spring to knock him down," report Buckeye scouts, "and finally got him down at the end of spring practice." He looks like he might be one of the league's all-time great linemen.

Best high school basketball player to come out of Illinois in many a year is a freshman at Indiana. He's Archie Dees, an agile, 6 foot 8 inch star at Mt. Carmel, Ill. Dees averaged 30 points a game last season, and he doesn't confine himself to the area around the basket. He's got a good jump shot from 15-20 feet, also a good one-hand push shot. Indiana also landed a ballhandling wizard from Chicago DuSable, Paxton Lumpkin, and his teammate, Sweet Charlie Brown, who is an accurate jump shot from 30 feet. . . . Illinois got its poorest haul in many a year. . . . Ohio will replace All-American cagester Paul Ebert with a 6-10 sophomore this fall. Coach Floyd Stahl, who's 5-6, will have to look up considerably to give the kid any advice.

THE HUDDLE

(Continued from page 37)

played varsity football at Marquette University and Alma College. He coached at Ann Arbor, Michigan, High School, Morningside College and at Whittier College, where he has been since 1951. Three-hundred and seventy-two pages, published by Prentice-Hall, Inc., New York 11, New York. Price, \$6.60.

Basketball for Girls and Women, by Helen B. Lawrence and Grace I. Fox. A complete treatment of the problems of management of basketball for girls. intended for both beginning and advanced players. The book analyzes individual and team tactics, plans for organizing and managing play on an intra-mural basis and gives practical suggestions on the conduct of players, coaches, officials and fans. Protection against injury to players is stressed, and correct use of the body and proper conditioning are explained. 254 pages, published by McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 330 West 42nd St., New York 36, New York. Price, \$4.00.

RECOVERING OUR FUMBLE: Time was when the shook knee brace was available only through the Athletic Products Company, Inc. That's not true now - even though their ad in the September issue said so. What the ad said about the knee brace is all true, but forget what it said about them being available through the Athletic Products Company only. That was a "busted signal." They are now available at leading sporting goods dealers throughout the country. And, before you "break the huddle," listen to this: Those braces will do what the man says they will! I'm speaking from personal experience. Well, nearly personalmy son is using one over at the University of South Carolina. Of course, there is a limit as to how far a brace can carry a bad knee. Well, this brace certainly goes that limit.

THE KICKING GAME

(Continued from page 41)

man himself.

Returning Punts

- (a). Down center.
- (b). Up sidelines.

Things to Remember in the Punting Game:

- (a). Develop good kicking with continual practice.
 - (b). Punter is relaxed.
 - (c). Step in direction of kick.
- (d). Do not force kick. Timing is important. Kick low into the wind, kick high with the wind.
- (e). Check on protection and coverage.
 - (f). Be alert for kick-blocking stunts.
- (g). Punter should never be overworked in practice.
 - (h). Practice for placement of punts.
- (i). Get off punt in two seconds or

Now that I have been over all the methods and techniques of punting, the best advice I could give anyone, if you could call it advice, is that if you have a punter who can consistently kick the ball 40 yards from the line of scrimmage, do not try to change him in any way. I firmly believe that there have been more punters ruined by over-coaching than under-coaching. If you have a great punter and he is unorthodox in many ways, don't make him fit your system—let his system fit into your methods. Practice makes perfect and your kicker must work for perfection, which is the ultimate goal that everyone should work for if he hopes to be the best or come out on top. We know that we do not always get perfection but we can at least work toward it.

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FOOTBALL QUESTIONS

(Continued from page 51)

make it a false start which is used for the purpose of drawing the opponent offside. The defensive team is expected to be on the alert for an additional shift at any time during the game. In the circumstances which are outlined, it is expected that Team A will be cautious about the way they move into the second shift. If it is done with a quick charging motion such as that which is usually used at the time the ball is snapped, it should usually be called a false start. If, however, the team "slides" out of the first position and moves into the new position, there is nothing in the rules to prevent their doing so. Obviously, some judgment on the part of the Official is involved but these comments concerning the method of making the second shift may be of some help in reaching decision on these borderline cases.

Play: 1st and 10 on B's 12. Team A scores a touchdown. In the statistics, should the team be credited with a 1st down as well as with a touchdown?

Ruling: It is doubtful whether there is any nation-wide system for recording football data. However, most groups would not credit the team with a 1st down if they score a touchdown.

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Sworn to and subscribed before me this 4th day of October, 1954.

(Seal) J. G. SALLEY, JR.

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